

LEGION

MAGAZINE

A LOOK AT INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRADE



HOW IS THE "NEW ARMY"
WORKING OUT ?

"HOWE" THE BRITISH LOST
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE CRAZY PATTERNS OF
LEGION MEMBERSHIP

SHOULD CONGRESS TAKE BACK
CONTROL OF THE POSTAL SERVICE ?

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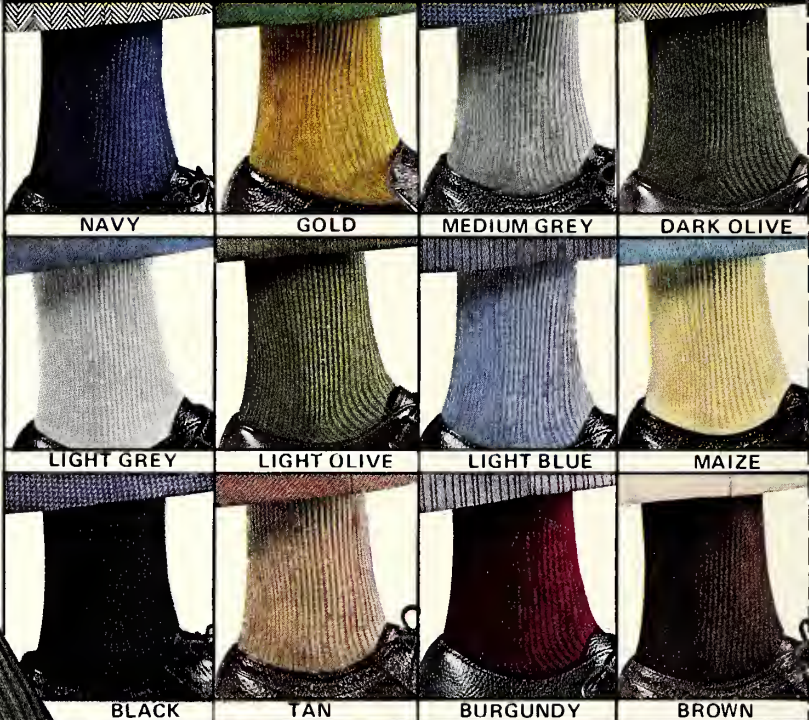
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LEGION

Magazine

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MARCH 1974

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National Commander
Robert E. L. Eaton

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

BORGLUM'S COLOSSAL STATUARY

SIR: Congratulations to Lynwood Mark Rhodes for an excellent article, "Gutzon Borglum and His Colossal Statuary" (Jan.). He researched and presented his subject extremely well. *Harlan E. Roth, Beaverton, Ore.*

SIR: Thanks for the well-written, interesting story of Gutzon Borglum. These monuments are something that will live forever in the minds of everyone who sees them. Indeed, a great job well done. *Mrs. E. L. Young, Elm Creek, Nebr.*

SIR: My compliments to Mr. Rhodes for bringing to light the great artistic work of Gutzon Borglum on Mt. Rushmore. This should never go unnoticed,

nor should this artist be forgotten. Mt. Rushmore should be seen by every American. What a great loss for this country if this project had not been completed. My family thoroughly enjoyed all the Black Hills and Mt. Rushmore this past July. All of South Dakota should be proud, as Hoosiers sure would be. *Max E. Keller, Chief of Police, Covington, Ind.*

SIR: That was a great spread on Borglum. Here's another facet of the man's life. Early in the century he lived in SW Connecticut, when our famous Merritt Parkway was being planned. He aided in an advisory capacity, insisting that some 50 overhead bridges be individually designed rather than mass-produced and monotonous. He had his way—heartily approved by motorists. These bridges will long be gone before magnificent Rushmore, but many generations will have admired them in the interim. Another monument to this great man. *Ted Taylor, Darien, Conn.*

THAT SOURDOUGH BREAD

SIR: My menfolk went ape over the sourdough bread I made from the recipe in your January "Life in the Out-

doors" page, and I must confess I did too, especially when used for toast. We have stopped pitying the old frontiersmen and the Alaskan gold-rush guys. This stuff really sticks to the ribs, and with store bread threatening to go to a dollar a loaf, I know what we are going to be using. It is a heavy white bread, with almost the consistency of pumpnickel. My starter did not rise as much as predicted, but I went ahead anyway and the results were fine. Thank you for featuring it. *Mary Anderson, New York, N.Y.*

MARY JEMISON

SIR: For over 70 years I have lived in northern and western New York State and never did I know the story of our Mary Jemison until I read your story about her in the November issue. ("The White Woman of the Senecas.") It was a great article. *George E. Schank, Buffalo, N.Y.*

ATTN: 99TH INFANTRY DIVISION

SIR: For research for an article for the 99th U.S. Inf. Div. Ass'n., I would like to hear from any men of Co. A, 80th Tank Destroyer (TD) Bn (attached to 14th Cavalry group). This group was stationed at Lanzerath, Belgium, Dec. 15/16, 1944. *William C. Cavanagh, 2 Dene Villas, Chester-Le-Street, Co. Durham, England*

| Benefits & Premiums Benefit determined by age at death. Maximum coverage under this Plan is limited to 4 Units. | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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| 45-54 | 8,800 | 6,600 | 4,400 | 2,200 |
| 55-59 | 4,800 | 3,600 | 2,400 | 1,200 |
| 60-64 | 3,200 | 2,400 | 1,600 | 800 |
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3. During the last five years, have you ever had heart disease, circulatory disease, kidney disease, liver disease, lung disease, diabetes, or cancer, or have you received treatment or medication for high blood pressure or alcoholism? No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, give details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this enrollment card are true and complete. I agree that this enrollment card shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19____ Applicant _____ Signature of _____

GMA-300-19 10-70 (Univ.)

374

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Pitch-In!

It's yours. It works.

It's a positive action-oriented attack in the fight against litter. These people have already found that "Pitch In" works. It can work for you.

INDIANAPOLIS SPEEDWAY—Pitch In containers improved litter situation at the famous "Indy 500."

U. S. PARK SERVICE—Tested use of Pitch In symbol on litter containers. Symbol is now recommended for use throughout the system at option of Park Superintendent.

TEXAS—Highway Department reports that costs of litter collection are down as result of an educational program in which Pitch In plays a major role.

SEARS—Stores using Pitch In symbol have reported improved attitude toward littering by employees and customers.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Washington Zoo officials believe Pitch In reminders have encouraged use of proper trash receptacles.

NORTH CAROLINA—State information centers have distributed over 100,000 Pitch In bags to travelling tourists and citizens.

NEW MEXICO—State License Bureaus give free Pitch In litterbags to approximately 800 persons per day who obtain new drivers licenses.

MUNFORD, INC.—Georgia-based chain of 1,100 convenience stores in 12 states uses Pitch In as an integral part of its operations to promote cleaner store areas.

TRIBAL COUNCIL OF WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE INDIANS—Approved Pitch In decals on the reservation's 1,500 trash containers.

ARIZONA—Highway Commission puts the Pitch In message on all of the state's 2,300 highway litter receptacles.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY—Has adopted the Pitch In program at its Cleveland, Ohio, plant to improve plant housekeeping.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION—Nationally-known Florida real estate company, uses Pitch In with its vacation and retirement-community developments.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONGRESS OF BUILDERS—Uses Pitch In decals at all construction sites to improve clean-up.



RICHMOND, VIRGINIA—Uses the Pitch In message city wide, on trash containers, and on signs at every corner along the city's major thoroughfare.

MICHIGAN—Travel Information Centers throughout the state distribute Pitch In litter bags.

DELAWARE—Uses Pitch In message on receptacles in state information centers, rest areas and along interstate highways.

CHICAGO—Has used extensive Pitch In campaign throughout metropolitan area for two consecutive years, with plans to continue program through 1974.

KEEP VIRGINIA BEAUTIFUL, INC.—Believes Pitch In program to be the most productive litter prevention program in state during 1973.

ARKANSAS JAYCEES—Adopt Pitch In as a state-wide project and encourage participation by every chapter in state.

ALABAMA—Alabama Broadcasters Association urges their membership to use Pitch In commercials as often as possible across the state. The Garden Club of Alabama, Inc. has developed a state-wide Pitch In project. Keep Montgomery Beautiful, Inc. promotes Pitch In throughout the city.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Has adopted Pitch In and encourages participation by all civic groups.

GEORGIA—The City of Atlanta & the Garden Clubs of Georgia, Inc. endorse Pitch In for 1973. Georgia Association of Broadcasters promotes Pitch In to its total membership.

LOUISIANA GARDEN CLUBS FEDERATION—Used Pitch In as the theme for their 1973 Cleanest City Contest.

T. G. & Y. STORES—Actively support Pitch In in Oklahoma and plan participation in their multi-state operation in 1974.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR—Has adopted Pitch In as an anti-litter program during state fair time.



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UNITED STATES BREWERS ASSOCIATION

A Hobby For Everyone

Take up a hobby for fun, relaxation, creativity. If you already have one, try a few more. This is the latest advice from doctors and psychiatrists. Hobbies have a therapeutic value. They ease the mental strain everyone is suffering in these depressing times of economic, political and social crises. They take your mind off your worries. They have actually become necessities of modern life.

There are millions of them to fit any budget. It's easy to find one to fit your particular interest, from needlepoint to building furniture, from raising tropical fish to collecting bottle caps. The outdoors provides more than just hunting, fishing, camping, which might be curtailed by gasoline shortages. Target archery takes little space, your backyard is large enough, and it has 8,000,000 hobbyists, some of whom even make their own bows, arrows and targets.

Birdwatchers number in the thousands. Others collect insects and butterflies. A growing hobby is collecting plants which provide natural dyes for yarn. Rocks, semi-precious stones and seashells have their armies of collectors. For about \$100 you can buy a metal detector and go treasure hunting on local beaches or even in the field next door. Or, if you're so inclined, get a pick, shovel and pan and do some real prospecting for precious metals. Gold is now at a premium price.

The list of craft, build-it-yourself and mechanical hobbies is endless. An unusual one is *macrame*, making fabric by tying knots. Another is *decoupage*, making artistic pictures from small pieces of paper instead of using paint. For ceramics, there's now a clay that air-dries and doesn't have to be baked to harden. With an electronic kit you can build your own short-wave radio, computer, or color TV set. There are over 100 rocket clubs, the members of which build their own "space" rockets which climb to 1,000 feet on a prepackaged solid-propellant engine. The rocket returns on a chute so it lands without damage.

You can easily find a hobby that interests you. If you're within reach of a public library, you'll find books on all of them. If a hobby store is convenient, the dealer will be your best instructor and will advise you of magazines and clubs which will furnish additional information. There are many government booklets on various hobbies. If you've got a specific hobby in mind, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Public Documents Department, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, requesting a list of publications which cover your area of interest.

THOSE bass lures you have that never caught a fish may need a little cosmet-

ic treatment, advises Charles Hewitt of Brewster, Ohio. Get some waterproof paint and dress them up with gills, eyes, spots, etc. You might get a combination the lunkers will love. As a last resort, paint them jet black; it's a color that's a proven fish-getter.

A WORD of caution for campers who use axes to chop firewood is submitted by E. Simmons of Chicago, Ill. Keep the blade razor sharp. A dull blade can glance off a log and hit your leg or foot. More outdoorsmen are accidentally cut by dull axes (and knives) than by sharp ones.

TO PERK up your trout flies for the fishing season, put about ten of them in a kitchen strainer and hold it over the steam from a pot of boiling water for about a minute, suggests Robin Ehrig of Tamaqua, Pa. The feathers will open and the hackles will spread like new. Lay them on a paper towel until dry.

FOR ventilation that will keep out the mosquitoes when he beds down in his station wagon on a hot spring night, Bill Sherrell of Wolfe City, Texas covers the open windows with mosquito netting Scotch-taped in place. But not white netting, which can be seen through and doesn't permit much privacy. First he dyes it a drab color such as dark gray or black.

WHEN you're out in your car and expect sleet or freezing rain, wipe your windshield with a crumpled piece of newspaper, is the advice of E. M. Strandberg of Tyler, Texas. There's just enough oil in the paper ink to spread a fine film over the glass, and it

will keep ice from sticking. It really works.

YOUR bird feeder, mounted on top of a bare post, will attract some feathered friends. But you'll get many more, including the wary species, if you tie pine or cedar branches around the post, writes Harry Paul of Blair, Wis. The birds feel more secure in the cover of the branches.

BETTER than tightly rolled newspapers for burning as "logs" in your fireplace, are paper balls, according to R. Kydecki of Omaha, Neb. Soak the newspaper in water, roll into a tight ball; keep adding wet paper until the ball is very large. Then let it dry thoroughly in the sun. It will burn as long as any log, he says.

MORE tips for drivers on route numbers from George Jansky of Watertown, Wis.: an even number (2, 4, 6 or 8) in front of a route number means a bypass that will lead you around a city, and back to the original highway. For example: 894 bypasses Milwaukee, 465 bypasses Indianapolis. An uneven number will bring you right into the heavy city traffic.

A BRICK can make a good outdoor camping light; a number of them will light your patio better than torches, advises Mrs. Meta Horn of Lincoln, Nebraska. Just soak the bricks in kerosene for twenty-four hours, hang from wires tied around them, and light. They'll burn for from three to five hours, supplying good illumination. Isolate them from overhead tree branches for safety, of course.

TO FEED his hunting dog out in the field, Mel Montgomery of Overbrook, Okla., uses canned food, easy to carry. He opens both ends of the can, pushes one end toward the other to remove the food, steps on the empty can to flatten it, then puts the can and the ends in a plastic bag to tuck in his pocket for later disposal. One step to a cleaner outdoors.

AFTER making a cinch knot to attach your fishing lure to a monofilament line, carefully touch a match or the lighted end of a cigarette to the end of the line, suggests David George of Macon, Ga. The monofilament will form a small ball which will keep the line from pulling through the knot. Similar treatment, with more flame, works on nylon boat-anchor and mooring lines, too, he says.

SIMPLE trick for scaling fish is submitted by Victor Logue of Canterville, S. Dak. All he does, to prevent sticky scales from flying all over the place, is to scale them under water!

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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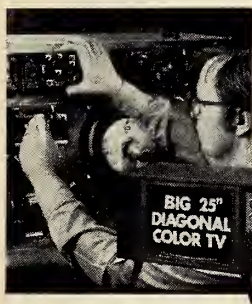
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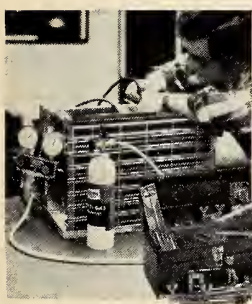
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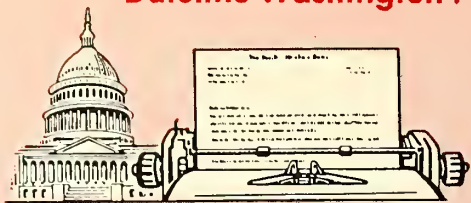
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IS THIS THE YEAR FOR TAX REFORM? PROPERTY-TAX RELIEF FOR ELDERLY! THE LONG REACH OF U.S. CUSTOMS.

There are great expectations on Capitol Hill that this is the year for tax reform.

Energizing the Congressional move for tax revision are such broad national factors as inflation, the fuel crisis and the personal tax deductions taken by President Nixon and other political leaders under a loophole providing for papers-gifted-to-the-government.

In addition, Chairman Wilbur Mills (Ark.), of the House Ways and Means Committee, which originates tax legislation, wants to utilize the tax laws to stimulate production of scarce materials; and a liberal bloc is pressing for sweeping changes which would tax the rich more and the poor less. Being an election year, 1974 will provide the extra push needed to get the tax bill moving through Congress by next November.

It is just possible that once Congress gets going on changes in the U.S. tax laws some relief will be provided for the five to ten million senior citizens living under or at the poverty level, who must pay rising property taxes despite their own limited and fixed incomes.

A number of states and localities have taken steps to ease the burden of their retired and aged householders, by reducing the property tax or eliminating it altogether. Some areas, too, have similarly given help to the aged who rent their living quarters, inasmuch as part of the rent goes to pay the taxes of the property owner.

But in Congress thus far, only a few voices have been raised to help the elderly now having difficulty in meeting rising tax rates. Proponents hope to persuade Congress to reimburse states providing tax relief, thereby spurring more states to participate.

That long line at U.S. Customs which confronts returning Americans and immigrants alike is longer --but faster-- than folklore has it.

Latest data indicate that in 1973 the U.S. Customs Service cleared 263 million persons

through 300 ports of entry, an increase of 8% over the preceding year.

During the same period, the Customs inspectors processed a record \$68.1 billion worth of incoming goods, up 23%, collecting duties and taxes of \$4.2 billion, up 9%. Customs Service -- which enforces some 200 federal laws -- made 14,300 drug seizures, valued at \$500 million and resulting in 10,000 arrests. Detector dogs, trained to sniff out drugs and narcotics, made some 1,200 "hits."

Computers as well as dogs help the Customs Service in tracking down smugglers. Last year, information from TECS (Treasury Enforcement Communications System), a computerized lookout network, led to 1,000 arrests.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

MEANING OF DETENTE

"Detente means only that the tensions between countries in the world may in some way have decreased. This is a matter of quality and degree." Gen. Creighton Abrams, Army Chief of Staff.

DON'T BUY IF SHY

"Never buy stocks if you have to sell them when they drop." Malcolm S. Forbes, editor-in-chief, Forbes Magazine.

RESPECT THE LAW

"We have lost a great deal of respect for the law. . . Unless it is respected, there is no way you can keep a society from drifting into anarchy." Att'y Gen. William Saxbe

4TH QUARTER VIEW

"As our century enters its final quarter, I am not persuaded, despite the signs, that the end is necessarily doom." Barbara Tuchman, Pulitzer Prize-Winning author.

QUANTITY DID IT

"What the Soviets gave the Arabs was not sophistication but proliferation. It was the vast number of weapons provided the Arabs rather than any exceptional technical capability that took a toll." Rep. Samuel Stratton, N.Y.

OIL'S VOICE

"We want assurances from the industrialized nations that if we limit the price of our oil they will . . . protect the consumer." Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's Finance Minister.

FAULTY FORECASTING

"The energy crisis caught us with our parameters down. The food crisis caught us, too. This was a year of infamy in inflation forecasting." Walter W. Heller, president, American Economic Assoc.

SOMEBODY LIKES US

"I can name you 5,000 times when the Americans raced to the help of other people in trouble. . . Can you name me even one time when someone else raced to the Americans in trouble?" Gordon Sinclair, Canadian newscaster.

“When we found out what AARP did for people over 55, my wife didn’t mind telling her age.”

“After a friend of ours told us about AARP, I said to my wife, ‘Irma, everybody’s having fun but us.’ So I clipped out a coupon just like the one on this page. And got our AARP memberships. I wish we had done it 5 years earlier.”

What’s AARP?

AARP is the American Association of Retired Persons. A non-profit association of almost 6 million people. Rich people. Poor people. People on the go. People who like to stay put. It’s one of the few organizations that offers you the opportunity to give so much of yourself, and at the same time provides so many benefits and services.

What does it give?

Primarily it gives you the opportunity for a new kind of life. A way to explore new interests. To save money on medicines, travel, auto and health insurance. To meet new people. But, most of all, it’s a way to maintain your individuality, and your dignity.

How does AARP work?

To become enrolled in AARP all you have to do is clip and mail this coupon. Your membership costs you \$2 a year. That’s it.

What kind of benefits or services?

Well, there’s AARP’s travel service. There’s information about a recommended Life Insurance Plan and an *Auto Insurance Plan designed for mature persons. Eligibility for a Group Health Insurance Plan to help supplement Medicare. There’s a home-delivery pharmacy service, to provide prescriptions and over-the-counter medications and supplies at

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The new social security
for people 55 and over.



Irma and Peter McNulty

reasonable prices. There’s Mature Temps, a service to help you get part-time work. You even receive subscriptions to *Modern Maturity* magazine and the *AARP News Bulletin*.

All you have to be is 55 or over.

We don’t care who you are, where you live, or what you do, if you’re 55 or over you can be a member of AARP. And find the purpose and involvement you’ve been looking for.

So tell us your age. Because joining AARP is the best way we know to start feeling younger.

*Available in all states except Massachusetts and Texas. Only statutory coverage available in North Carolina.

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Gentlemen: I am 55 or over.

Please enroll me as a member of AARP. I understand that it makes me eligible for all AARP benefits and privileges.

Enclosed find: ☐ \$2 (one year dues)
☐ \$5 (3 year dues) ☐ Bill me later.

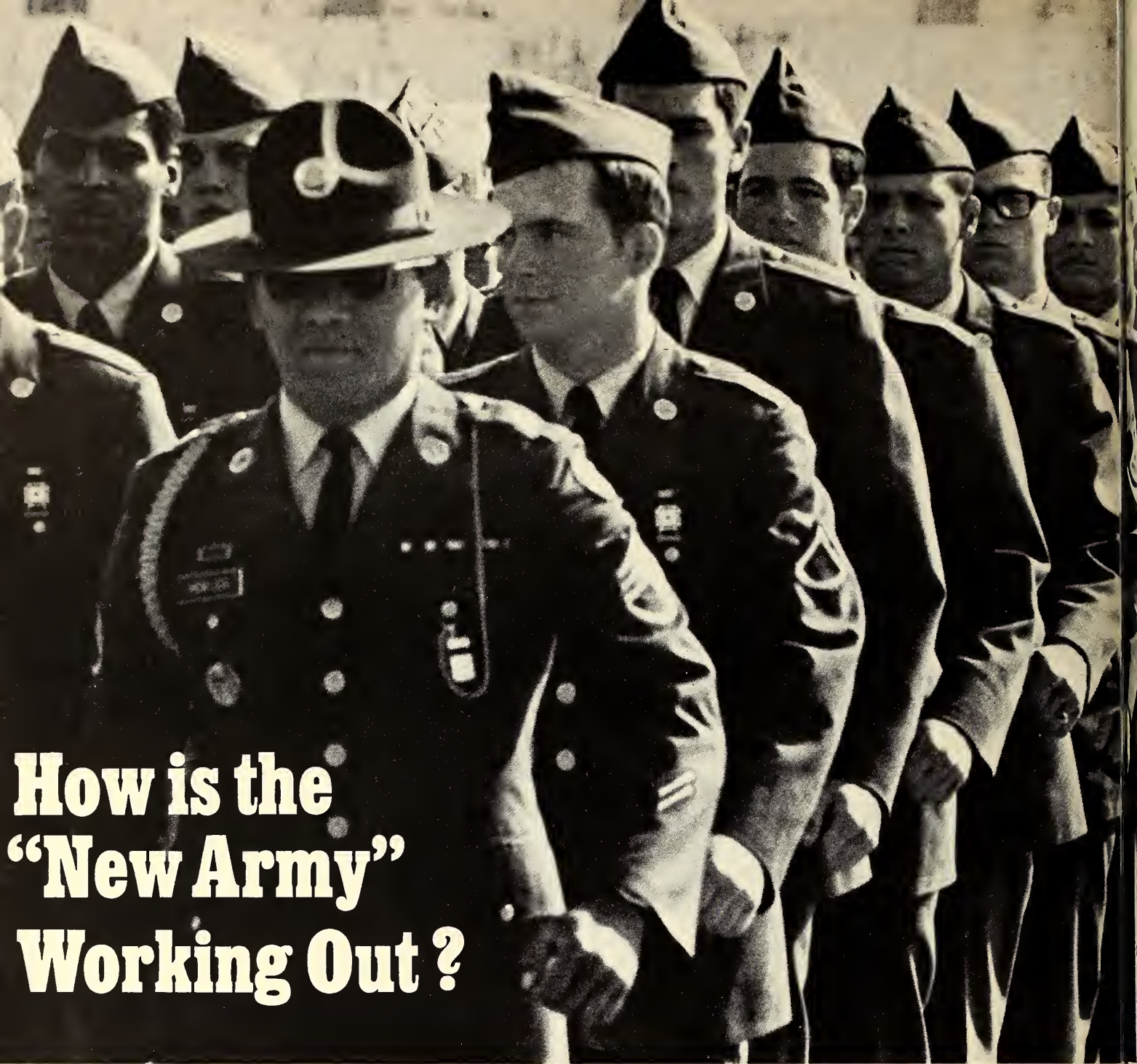
Name _____
(Please Print) DCGT

Address _____

City _____ Birthdate _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

One membership entitles both member and spouse to all AARP benefits and privileges.
(Only one member may vote.)



How is the “New Army” Working Out?

ARMY NEWS FEATURES

How is our “New Army” working out? The “New Army” is the volunteer army which President Nixon, near the end of his first term, instructed the Defense Department to start building in preparation for the end of the Vietnam draft.

According to whose reports you read, our volunteer army is (a) a whale of a success, (b) a difficult challenge, or (c) a total flop.

Any final judgment must be premature. As a going thing, the “New Army” passed its first birthday last Dec. 29. The world is full of willing prophets, but you can’t judge a baby

for better or worse before he has cut his first teeth.

Some press reports have already condemned the volunteer army as unworkable. The American Legion isn’t willing to shoot it down in the cradle, but it has felt that it is so untied that the Legion has opposed and deplored the abolishment of standby authority to draft men, if need be.

Since cynical views of maintaining an effective, large, volunteer United States Army have abounded, we present here the much more cheerful view of the man in the driver’s seat. In its original form this report was

presented to the Association of the United States Army last fall by Howard H. Callaway, Secretary of the Army. It has been updated by him to January 1974 for our readers.

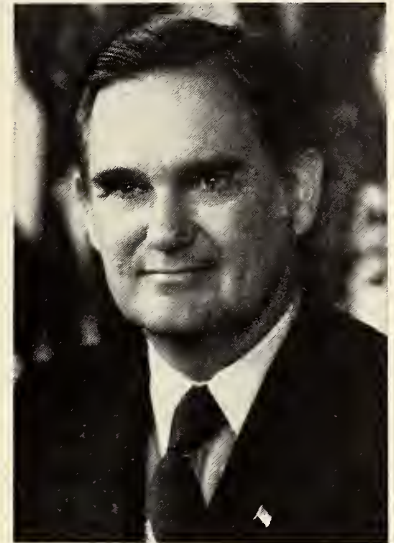
Optimistic as his report is, we think readers will agree—especially from the ending—that Secretary Callaway has his fingers crossed about one thing that is largely beyond his control. His appeal for public support, despite his citation of early successes, is probably the nub of his message—for a volunteer army can hardly succeed in a nation that is cynical toward it.

EDITOR



A report by the Secretary of the Army, with an introduction by the editor.

U.S. ARMY PHOTO



Howard Hollis Callaway, Secretary of the Army, is 46. He is a southern Republican, a Georgian, a West Pointer who returned to civilian life after serving as a lieutenant in the Korean War, a former Congressman, and has served as a trustee or other officer for many civilian and civic groups, including 4-H, Freedoms Foundation, the board of regents of the University System of Georgia and the National Recreation Ass'n. He was appointed Secretary of the Army on May 2, 1973.

volunteer Army or failure for the Army. The U.S. Army has never failed this country. It has always turned the hard challenges of history into success. So today, the challenge for all of us who support the Army is clear. We must set our minds to making the volunteer Army work.

And the volunteer Army is working. It is working because there are still young men and women in America who want to serve their country. This is "an idea whose time remains" for all Americans, young and old, of every race, color, and creed. And it is working because the Army offers to young men and women a satisfying life and solid benefits in conjunction with their service.

There are those who feel we are trying to buy an Army. This is not the case. We are giving young men and women who serve in the Army a standard of living that is roughly comparable to the standard of living they might get in the civilian community for doing a similar job. This means higher pay; paid annual leave; complete, superb medical and dental care; life in much improved barracks, and more.

All of these measures are necessary. I support them wholeheartedly.

(Continued on page 41)

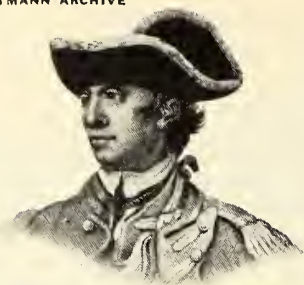
IT IS AN exciting time for me to be Secretary of the Army. We are entering a historic time, a time of basic change, as we try to do what has never been done before.

The Army has set out to provide security for this great country, to keep our global commitments, to stand ready to face an aggressor on a moment's notice—and to do all this with an Army of volunteers. No nation in history has tried to meet such massive and complex commitments without compelling people to serve, through one form of conscription or another. It is a challenge—a great challenge, one which I assure you we are doing our utmost to meet.

Unfortunately, discussions of the

volunteer Army are usually accompanied by emotional considerations about the value of the draft or of Universal Military Training. There are many, both in the military and out, who genuinely feel that the maintenance of a draft is important to our country, and so the debate continues. But the debate is on the wrong subject.

Those who continue to hold out the false hope that the Army can or ought to simply dodge the problems of the volunteer environment by quick return to the draft are not facing up to today's realities. The country doesn't want a draft today. The Congress doesn't want a draft today. The alternative then is a successful



General Sir William Howe.

The commanding British General and Admiral did not really want to whip the colonies until it was too late.

By **THOMAS FLEMING**

YOU'RE a general in command of the finest professional army in the world. You outnumber your enemy two to one. You have just inflicted a shattering defeat on him and he has retreated to an island less than a mile away. Thanks to an enormous fleet commanded by your brother, the Admiral, you have total freedom of movement in the waters around this island. What do you do? Cut off the enemy's retreat by landing troops above him, sealing off his one possible escape route, then attack at the other end of the island and spend a day or two accepting the surrender of your demoralized foes—right?

We are used to looking at the American Revolution from our own point of view. The above question introduces a different view—our Revolution as the opposition to it was conducted by the other side.

Fortunately for the United States of America, the answer to the tactical question we just posed, when furnished by Sir William Howe, commander in chief of the British army in America, was "wrong." Instead, when Sir William and his brother, the Admiral, had Washington's army cornered on Manhattan Island they politely asked the Americans if they would like to surrender. They gave our side two weeks to think it over—time the Americans used to pull up their socks and hang in there for another round. This was typical of the way Sir William and his brother, Admiral Lord Richard Howe, fought the war.

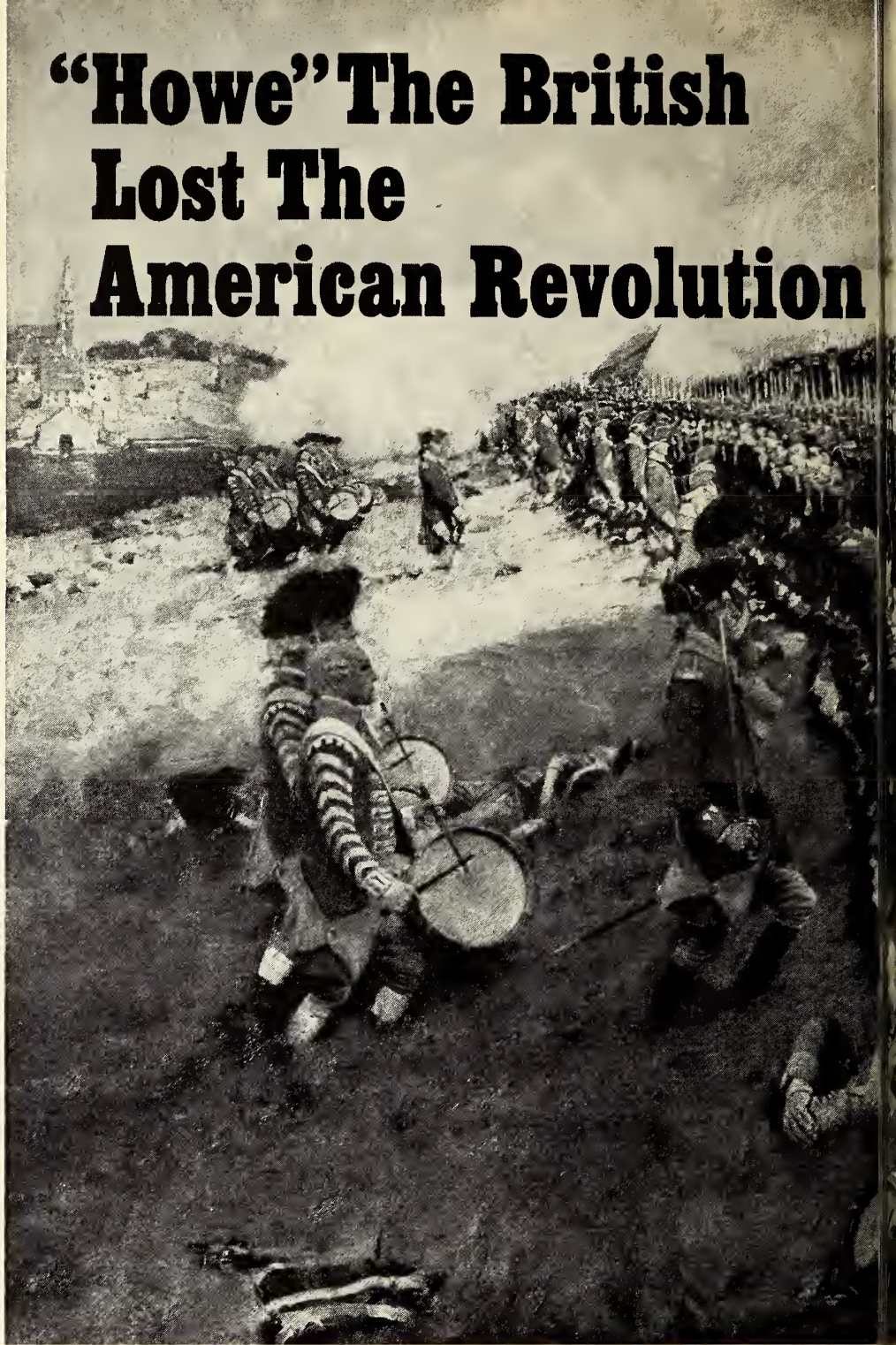
At least three times in 1776 the Howes had George Washington reeling around the battlefield like a groggy challenger who needed only one more punch from the champion to finish him off. Each time, for reasons we shall soon explore, Sir William declined to throw the fatal punch. Each time, Washington,

growing wiser with every pummeling, escaped to fight another day. During his two years in America, Sir William never lost a battle in which he was the active commander. Yet at the end of that time both Howes resigned and sailed home, defeated, disgusted men, leaving behind them a war that the British no longer could hope to win.

Most historians have ignored or downgraded the contribution to America's victory of swarthy, 45-year-old General William Howe and his even swarthier brother (sailors

called the Admiral "Black Dick"). Instead, there has been a tendency to portray the General as a party boy and lazy bungler and the Admiral as a man of total mystery. Both Howes were inclined to be men of few words, and they never put their real thoughts about the Revolution on paper. But their actions speak for themselves—and eyewitnesses add overwhelming evidence that they had a policy for fighting the war that was considerably different from the policy of their government.

They wanted us to surrender with-



DELAWARE ART MUSEUM, WILMINGTON



Gen. Howe's first action in our Revolution—the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was appalled at his losses.

out their giving us too much of a beating, and believed that we might.

How did these mysterious characters win command of the British war effort in America in the first place? One thing that helped was the Howes' connection to the royal family. Although there is no proof, George I is generally assumed to be their maternal grandfather. Their mother received a pension of 750 pounds a year from the King when she married. It was later increased to 1,250 pounds and renewed in favor of her daughter. So intimate was Ad-

miral Richard with George III that while having dinner with him at a public inn he excoriated His Majesty's "persevering and invincible obstinacy" toward America. All the King did was mildly remind the Admiral that he was damning his sovereign in public.

Both the remark itself and the King's reaction are important parts of the Howe puzzle. Long before the Revolution started, the Howes felt a strong personal affection for America. During the Seven Years War, their oldest brother, Lord George Au-

gustus Howe, was killed fighting beside American rangers during the British assault on Fort Ticonderoga. So popular was the fallen nobleman among the American volunteers that they persuaded the Massachusetts colony to erect a plaque in Westminster Abbey in his memory. Admiral Richard inherited the family title and Sir William acquired some of the dead man's luster as a soldier. Both brothers soon proved they had no need to depend on reflected glory. Richard played a prominent part in the series of British naval victories

"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

that shattered France's European power. William, a light colonel at 28, led his regiment up an unguarded path from the St. Lawrence River to seize the Heights of Abraham, a crucial prelude to the British capture of Quebec which destroyed French power in America.

More than a decade later, when trouble with the colonies escalated toward open warfare, the Howes made no secret of their dislike of British policy. But when George III and his advisers realized that the Americans were not going to accept their simple-minded solution to the conflict, and found themselves in a shooting war, they discovered an embarrassing shortage of generals and admirals willing to fight for them. Lord Jeffrey Amherst, the victorious commander in chief of the British army in America during the Seven Years War (or French and Indian War, as it was called by the colonists), absolutely declined to serve. So did Augustus Keppel, an admiral who equalled him in military distinction.

Both the Howes, on the other hand, eagerly sought to play a role in the conflict—as peacemakers. In spite of the fact that Sir William had promised the voters who elected him to Parliament that he would never serve against the Americans, he accepted the commission of major general and sailed to Boston with a virtual guarantee that he would replace the British commander in chief, Thomas Gage. He left behind him his brother, Admiral Lord Richard, who spent months negotiating first with Benjamin Franklin and then with George III's ministers to devise a strategy that would enable him to go to America, not as a military commander, but as a peace commissioner.

But the hawks in the British government were not inclined to negotiate seriously with America at this point. Led by arrogant Lord George Germain, who was in charge of the American branch of the British Foreign Office, they were convinced that the rebellion could be smashed in a single year by an overwhelming use of force. Aside from its surgical neatness, there were some strong political inducements toward this approach. With the best secret service in the world, the English knew that their great rival for world power, France, was aching to interfere in the family quarrel. The quicker the rebellion was snuffed out, the less likely was France to risk war by helping the Americans.

Seeing the hawks' vigorous prepa-

rations for all-out war and listening to their bellicose prophecies, Lord Richard Howe decided to compromise. He offered to go to America as naval commander—providing that the government gave him and his brother William the civilian titles of peace commissioners. He clung to this compromise even after the hawks had whittled his power to negotiate peace to the vanishing point. By the time he sailed to America, all Admiral Howe was permitted to do was grant pardons to any Americans who humbly submitted themselves to the King's mercy.

Meanwhile, his brother William had been finding out just how difficult reconciling the Americans was going to be. On June 17th, 1775, he found himself on a bullet-swept slope known as Breed's Hill, just across the harbor from Boston, watching his 2,500-man British army take fearful casualties from carefully aimed American muskets. Every man on Howe's staff was killed or wounded before the misnamed battle of Bunker Hill ended in an American rout. Howe himself, with the astonishing good luck that carried him unscathed through all his battles, was untouched. But he confided in a letter home that as he watched his regiments crumple before the blasts of American fire, there "was a moment I never felt before." Some military historians of the Revolution have wondered if Sir William lost his nerve or his belief in his lucky star at Bunker Hill.

This may have played a part in his later reluctance to drive home an at-

tack and accept the heavy casualties such tactics entailed. But his new role as peace commissioner and his ready acceptance of his brother Richard's determination that the Howes should be not the conquerors but the reconcilers of America is a far better explanation of the General's behavior.

On March 17th, 1776, Howe withdrew his army from Boston. On June 25th he reappeared in New York harbor, where he seized control of Staten Island without opposition. Washington was on Long Island and Manhattan Island with an army of about 25,000 largely untrained Americans, many of them totally undependable militiamen. Howe declined to attack until he received massive reinforcements conveyed by his brother's fleet.

The Admiral arrived on July 12th and immediately sent conciliatory messages to George Washington and to the Continental Congress. Lord Richard was vastly chagrined to discover that the Americans had already declared independence and he soon received replies from both correspondents, making it clear that there was no chance of retracting the Declaration.

The Howes now had at their command at least 25,000 superbly trained and equipped soldiers, 400 transports and 30 men-of-war. Even before Admiral Lord Howe arrived, British captains had sailed boldly up the Hudson, ignoring the fire of American batteries designed to block such a move. Several of Admiral Howe's subordinates begged him to land troops on the northern tip of Manhattan around Spuyten Duyvil. With the British in absolute control of all



With his first chance to smash Washington (on Long Island) Howe dug in for a siege.



In a position to win a swift victory, the Howes instead held peace talks on Staten Island with Franklin, Adams and Rutledge. They lost the talks as they did the war.

the waters around Manhattan, this was Washington's only exit route.

But the Howes decided it was more important to occupy territory than destroy Washington's army. By showing the Americans that they had no intention of massacring them in the ruthless style displayed by the British in suppressing earlier rebellions in Scotland and Ireland, the brothers hoped to start a reconciliation fever that would sweep the colonies.

An August 27th, Sir William attacked the 10,000 Americans whom Washington had stationed on Long Island. Most of them were dug in on Brooklyn Heights, to protect the city of New York from potential bombardment. The rest were spread much too thin on the low range of hills beyond Flatbush. The Americans had only a patrol on the Jamaica road, the key to their left flank. Howe feinted at the American center and in a night march swung most of his army around this undefended flank, to come smashing into the Americans from the rear. The result was an almost total rout. The Americans lost almost 1,000 men. The survivors retreated inside their fortifications on Brooklyn Heights.

British regimental officers sent messages to the rear, begging Howe to permit them to assault the trapped Americans. Although casualties might have been heavy, the certainty of British success is almost beyond question. The Americans were badly shaken by the beating they had just

taken. An attack would have captured not only the cream of the American army but Washington himself.

Instead, Howe ordered his engineers to begin digging trenches for a siege. Meanwhile, a cold northeast rain began to fall. The wind made it difficult for British warships to get into the East River. Washington, recognizing the hopelessness of the situation, took advantage of the foggy, rainy weather. On the night of August 30th, using regiments of Massachusetts fishermen and sailors to handle the boats, he slipped all of his men virtually under the noses of Lord Howe's fleet back to the relative safety of Manhattan Island.

Once more General Howe's subordinates begged him to land troops north of Manhattan. They now had a delightful opportunity to bag Washington's entire army. Word reached them from loyalists and spies that the Americans were demoralized and quarreling, and that 7,000 rank and file were sick. Here, if ever, was the moment for a general—and an admiral—who wanted to win the war to act swiftly and ruthlessly. Certainly this was what their subordinate commanders expected them to do. No less than three British generals wrote home predicting that the war would be over in a matter of weeks.

What did the Howes do? They did not make the slightest attempt to attack Washington. Instead, they sent one of the American generals they had captured on Long Island, John Sullivan, to Philadelphia to ask the

Continental Congress for a peace conference. On September 9th, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge met Lord Howe on Staten Island, ate a hearty lunch with him and coolly informed him that Congress was not interested in talking peace until Great Britain recognized American independence. Moreover, when the American negotiators returned to Philadelphia, they issued a substantially accurate report that the Howes had no authority to negotiate a satisfactory peace. They thus scored a major propaganda victory against the loyalists, who were arguing that the rebellion was led by extremists who were refusing to negotiate with the peace commissioners out of sheer perversity and a mad desire for independence.

The conference also gave the harassed American high command time to get their heads together and reorganize their defense of New York. If Howe had attacked immediately, he would have trapped most of Washington's army on the lower end of Manhattan Island. By the time the General and the Admiral were ready to make their post-peace conference assault, Washington had redistributed his army, posting 9,000 men at Kingsbridge to cover his retreat into Westchester County, another 10,000 midway up Manhattan around Harlem Heights, and only 5,000 on the lower tip of the island where the city of New York occupied about a mile of the shoreline on both rivers.

Early on the morning of September 15th, under cover of a tremendous

(Continued on page 32)



While Britain was expecting Howe to help at Saratoga, Sir William was outside Philadelphia fighting an inconclusive standoff against Washington's army at Germantown (above). Burgoyne, of course, lost his whole army at Saratoga.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD CONGRESS TAKE BACK

WITH THE promises of improved service, swifter deliveries and an end to deficit spending still glowing, Congress three years ago established the U.S. Postal Service, a private corporation, to handle this nation's mail.

But those promises have proved to be shallow optimism; service has badly deteriorated since 1970, this year's deficit of \$197 million will be \$22 million more than a year ago and deliveries are slower.

A survey conducted earlier this year revealed that an airmail letter from Chicago to Miami took 58 hours to be delivered, compared to 23 hours in 1961. An airmail letter from Chicago to Los Angeles took 52 hours for delivery, compared to 19 hours 12 years ago, and an airmail letter that took 25 hours to deliver in 1961 from Chicago to San Francisco now takes 56 hours.

The mail is such an integral part of our society that it is essential to restore it to adequacy, and the only way to guarantee restoration of proper mail service is for Congress to bring the system back under its control. That is not to suggest Congress has all the answers; it doesn't. There were major inequities with the old system also. However, the system can be made to work if Congress will make a concession on its demand that the postal system be self-supporting or show a profit at year's end. It simply makes no sense to speak with horror about postal deficits or to treat the system differently than other federal departments providing essential services to the public.

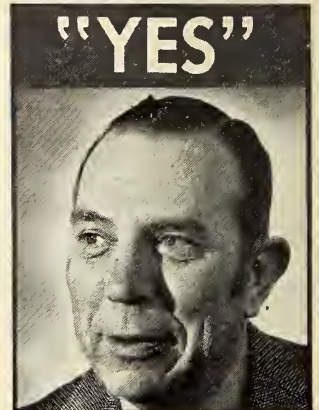
Congress still allocates substantial sums of money (nearly \$5 billion in three years) to help defray operating costs of the U.S. Postal Service, but if mail service remains under the corporation for long it will have to begin showing a profit, for that is the only way a private business can function. That

means, based upon past record, stiffer rates, costly automation and probably reduced service in order to trim costs and overhead.

Mail service is too important to a free nation to allow inadequate service to remain the norm; it's the one avenue everyone has not only to communicate with friends, but also to question and probe officials. But without federal control, we are likely to price the cost of mail service out of the reach of a large segment of our society, especially those on fixed incomes, and that would strike at one of the basic premises of this nation.

Congress will be remiss if it does not take steps to restore adequate postal service, and it is obvious that the first step must be to regain control from a private corporation which is more interested in the financial ledgers than whether the people are properly served.

It is of paramount concern to me, therefore, that the current and insufficient U. S. Postal Service be abolished, and the time-tested U.S. Post Office Department be reestablished.

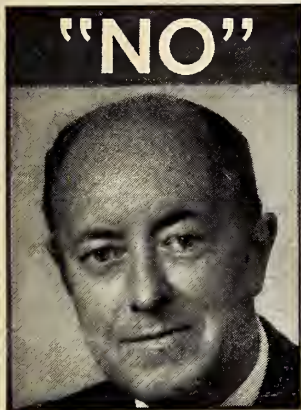


Rep. B. F. Sisk
(D-Calif.)

Bernie Sisk

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

CONTROL OF THE POSTAL SERVICE?



Rep. Howard W. Robison
(R-N.Y.)

ON AUGUST 12, 1970, President Nixon signed the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 which provided for the conversion of the U. S. Post Office Department to the U. S. Postal Service. This Act did more than transform the Post Office from a cabinet-level department to an independent establishment within the govern-

ment's executive branch. It created a mechanism whereby the United States may achieve the world's most efficient postal system.

Although many complaints have been made about the Postal Service, I believe we should think twice before we hastily modify a system established after years of intensive study. A review of the Act's history is helpful.

President Johnson established the Commission on Postal Organization whose task it was to determine whether the postal system as it was then organized could meet the demands of a growing economy and expanding population. In a report titled *Toward Postal Excellence* the Commission recommended the abolishment of the Post Office as a government department and the creation of an independent postal corporation, owned by the government and chartered by Congress.

Only after exhaustive study did the Congress decide to reform the Post Office Department. It was decided that no longer should the U.S. postal system report solely to the 535-member Congress; rather, it would receive its direction from the American people more immediately.

To me, the basic ideas incorporated in the Reorganization Act are much more important than immediate results. In less than three years after enactment we find that:

- no longer are promotions based on political influence, but on merit alone;
- no longer does the American taxpayer have to subsidize the use of the mails at an exorbitant rate;
- no longer are postal employees' wages set by the particular whim of a Congress or administration;
- no longer are post offices established according to the seniority of a Congressman;
- no longer is a billion-dollar department of the federal government operating on antiquated principles;
- for the first time the American mailer benefits by such innovations as mailgram, expressmail, self-service postal units and stamps-by-mail.

It is my belief that the American people, the U.S. Government and the employees of the U.S. Postal Service are entitled to a system which offers them the optimum chance for postal excellence. Turning around a stale postal system, in operation since the birth of this nation, is an immense task. I am confident that the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970 offers us a vehicle through which we can achieve the best postal system in the world.

Howard W. Robison



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for March the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Congress Take Back Control Of The Postal Service?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:
YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➡

The Crazy Patterns of Legion Membership

From state to state, the Legion is a pygmy or a giant, representing from less than 5% to more than 62% of veterans. A bigger total organization is badly needed. What do the figures suggest as the way to create it?

By R. B. PITKIN

Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*

AFTER NINE years of steady growth in total national membership, The American Legion ended 1973 with a slight decline. Those who regularly analyze Legion membership trends commented that the downturn "defied easy analysis" and seemed to be due to "regional factors."

On both counts, a few ready facts bore them out. For one, advance membership for 1974 was running at an all-time high (whether it would hold it or not) just as the year drew to a close showing a net loss for 1973. Meanwhile, 24 of the Legion's 58 departments (the 50 states and eight other comparable units) showed net gains for 1973. In a year of loss, 38% of the departments grew. In fact, seven heavy losers more than accounted for the net national loss. The other 51 departments would have provided a net national gain had Illinois, Hawaii, New York, California, Tennessee, Kansas and Massachusetts held even instead of losing between 4,968 (Illinois) and 1,667 (Massachusetts). In the other 51, the ups outweighed the downs.

"Regional" is the word for trends in Legion membership. Sometimes "crazy" seems a better word, since the national totals can be very deceptive in showing what "general trends" might be. While Hawaii was losing 42.12% of its members in 1973, the Philippine Legion was growing by 35.46%. What general trend accounts for that?

The fact is that the Philippines grew by hard work, while history made Hawaii the biggest percentage

loser of 1973, and the second biggest loser numerically.

Hawaii has had two posts whose combined membership in 1972 was 8,391. In 1973 they lost 4,620 members, which more than accounts for Hawaii's total loss of 4,374 members in 1973. What happened? The two posts were attached to Hawaii but located in Saigon and on Okinawa. With the end of the Vietnam War and the transfer of Okinawa to Japan, the military and civilian government personnel of these posts were largely scattered to the four winds. When and if they will all be picked up by other posts, nobody knows.

Let this be a warning to generalizers. Hawaii's 1973 loss, attributable to the decline of just two large posts overseas by government transfer, accounts for 23.67% of the national Legion loss in 1973.

Media feature writers love to attribute Legion membership trends (and even non-trends) to whatever is in the news—the "generation gap," the Vietnam War, creeping decrepitude, "changing times," and any other suitable epitaphs that have a ring of quick wisdom. Such analyses, like the one in the Wall Street Journal a few years back, often show the Legion dying or vanishing even when it is growing merrily.

Probably the energy crisis, women's lib, maybe the comet Kohoutek and heaven knows what else will now be trundled out to explain the fact that in 1973 the Legion actually did suffer its first net loss in a decade—a decline of 18,475 members (which, after considering approximately 55,000 deaths, is a gain in new members of at least 36,000).

But it is more interesting and more

fruitful *really* to analyze Legion membership, though it takes a lot of work.

It is also extremely important to the nation's veterans to consider what the facts are about Legion membership, to see what might be done to make it bigger and stronger.

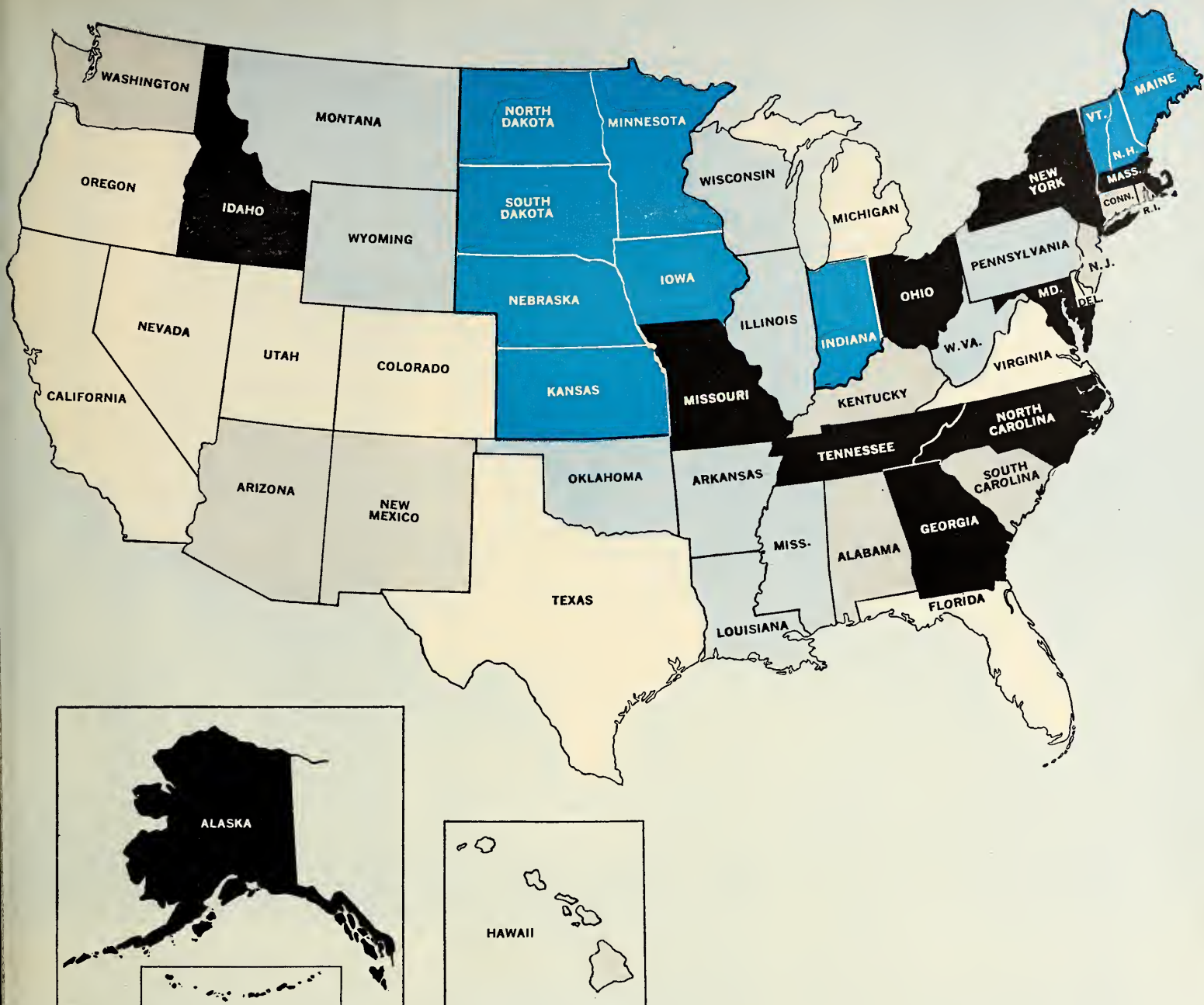
Congress has treated veterans quite well, but some veterans who can ill afford it are hurting or are apt to be hurt unless the strongest possible organizations can protect them better. Indigent, pensioned veterans have *lost* net income by getting Social Security increases which were more than offset when their veterans pensions were whittled *because* of the Social Security increases. This is a rank injustice to veterans who are living on a shoestring, and the plain fact is that a Legion of 2.7 million veterans has not been able to have it corrected.

A friendly Congressman has said that a Legion of well over 3 million might be able to.

Coming up is a possible federal health insurance program which a leading Senator has warned us may wreck the VA medical system, without giving the veterans anything to replace it. Those of us who can pay our doctor and hospital bills probably won't be hurt much, but the medically indigent veterans, who make up the bulk of VA patients, are in danger of getting pieces of paper instead of hospital beds, unless the organizations that are interested in them are as strong as they can possibly be. The medically indigent veteran can be any of us who falls on hard times or catastrophic misfortune.

The right federal health program just might be a good thing, but there is every sign that the proposed ones would cannibalize the veterans hospitals—and offer them as an inadequate token of government medical care to the general citizenry.

Time is fast running out to get the Vietnam veterans the kind of GI edu-



WALTER BOLL

As a group, the ten dark blue states have enrolled 27.03% of their eligible veterans in the Legion. The ten with the light blue have enrolled 15.50%. The ten in black have enrolled 10.30%. The ten in gray have enrolled 8.56% and the ten in white have enrolled 5.78%. In the same order, they have provided from the

most to the fewest posts for each 10,000 eligible veterans. The extremes: 42.77 posts per 10,000 eligibles in North Dakota, and 2.71 posts per 10,000 eligibles in California. North Dakota has enrolled 62.78% of eligibles, California 4.55% and Nevada 4.50%.

cation that will *guarantee* them an education. The GI Bill they've been operating under is no good unless the Vietnam veteran has plenty of other resources. Without Pappa's help, or state aid, or a scholarship or something else, he cannot go to school and get *any* of his GI education. Which is quite a saving for the government but a total loss of his GI education for the Vietnam veteran who needs it the most.

For three years the 2.7 million Legion, with precious little help from other influential segments of the public, has been trying and failing to get

for the Vietnam GI's nothing more than what the WW2 veterans got.

We can have a social Legion and a patriotic Legion with any number of members, but if the Legion means anything to veterans in securing them their due, the name of the game is influence in the halls where influence is measured by numbers. The 2.7 million Legion is hardly lacking in influence, but when it comes to the big crunches like decent Vietnam GI education, pension-Social Security relations, the threat to veterans' care of a national health program of some sort, it is going to be sinful if we

can't rally more than 2.7 million of the 23-million-plus eligible veterans in the country. These issues call for all the influence we can muster, and quite plainly more than we have.

The traditional way to seek membership growth is to ask every post to go out and get new members. The posts had better do all they can, if they want to be ready to save the VA medical system in the next couple of years from going public through the looming cancellation of the present right of veterans to VA care if they cannot afford their own.

However, there is no point in ana-

The crazy patterns of Legion membership

lyzing the futility of procuring a *significant* growth of the Legion by rallying the existing posts to greater effort—for the simple reason that it is the method we now use. It has worked quite well, since 2.7 million Legionnaires are nothing to sneeze at. The posts, in fact, have gone out and gotten nine years of growth before producing a net decline in 1973. But they have stopped well short of 3 million, and in order to reach 4 million every existing post would have to grow by 100 members.

This is impossible. The average size of a post is 169 members, and there's no way that that average could be raised to 269 except by a senseless consolidation of existing posts that would probably cost us many of those members who didn't want to be consolidated.

As a matter of fact, among the 20 states which enroll more than the national average of their potential members, only two have posts that average more than 269 members (Pennsylvania and Indiana). *Very* large posts can be as much of a liability as an asset. As we've seen in Hawaii's case, a decline in one or two very large posts is a blow to the performance of the whole state. Tennessee, which has had many very large posts, was a big loser (2,018) in 1973, and 63% of its loss (1,279) was found in 11 posts, ranging from 638 to 2,229 members in 1972.

Just walk into any post and ask what its chances are of growing by 100 next year, or in five years. Some actually intend to and will, but the *average* truthful reaction would be: "Have you got rocks in your head?"

Many excellent posts are in communities so small that there aren't 100 (or even 20) eligible veterans left to sign up. Then we have the dead-head posts that have never tried to live up to their potential. Counting on them to give us a significant boost in national membership is like making a living by betting on the horse that always comes in last.

Is there then no hope of building a Legion of from 3 to 6 million members, when the eligible veterans in the country add up to more than 23 million?

The time to analyze our membership, state by state, has come to pass.

It is not easy to compare states whose populations vary greatly unless you find a common denominator. The VA has provided this, with its listing of the number of war veterans in each state. This lets us talk about Legion "achievement" in each

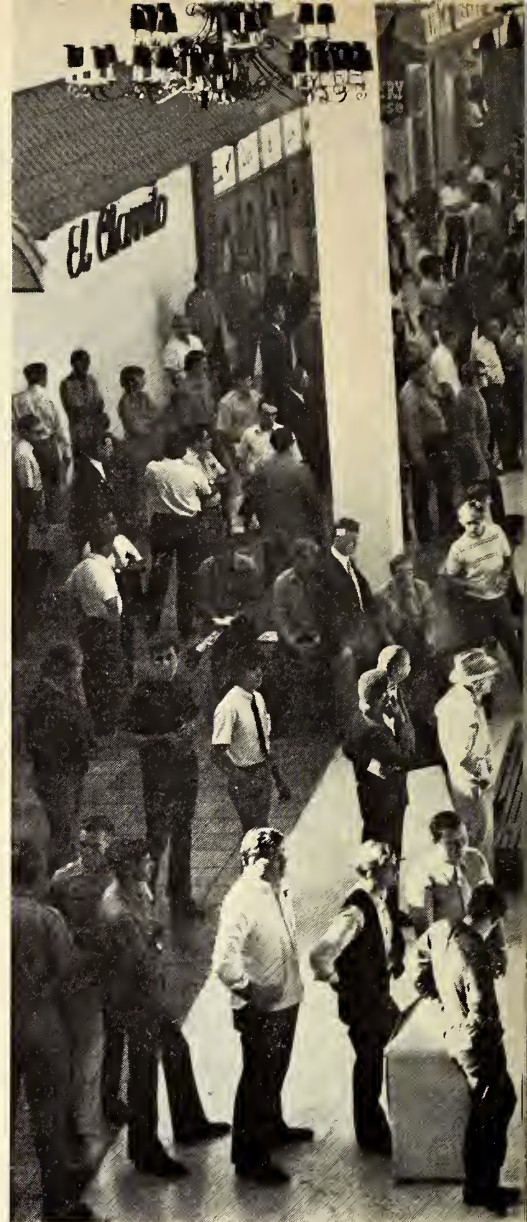
state as the percentage of its eligible veterans that it has enrolled, and the number of posts in it as an expression of how many posts there are for each 10,000 eligibles. By this system we can compare the biggest and the smallest state in the same terms. The VA has not provided figures for the eight Legion departments that are not states, but we can turn the computer loose on the 50 states and omit France, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Mexico, Panama Canal Zone, Canada and Italy.

Several things are immediately obvious. There is an enormous range of achievement among the states, and room for tremendous growth among the poorer performers. The extremes are appalling.

The best achiever year in and year out is North Dakota, the worst, California. North Dakota ended 1973 with 62.78% of all its eligibles enrolled. California—last in 1972—just squeaked out ahead of Nevada to escape bottom honors again in 1973, with only 4.55% of its eligibles enrolled (Nevada enrolled 4.50%). North Dakota—though it has enrolled most of its eligibles—grew by 2.24% in 1973. California, which has the most eligible veterans of any state and the most non-member eligibles, lost 1.71% in 1973.

WHILE THESE are the extremes, the poor performance of the California Legion is the most serious roadblock in the nation to developing the numerical strength of the Legion to defend veterans' interests on those vital issues where the name of the game is numbers. California has more eligible veterans than any other state, over 2.63 million of them, and more than 11% of all the veterans in the nation. Sparsely populated North Dakota can do little more in the numbers game for the Legion as a whole. When she increased by 2.24% in 1973, she added 743 members. When California decreased by 1.71% she lost 2,088 members, providing more than 11.3% of the total national loss of 18,475.

The other 49 states have an average enrollment of 12.07% of their eligibles, compared to California's 4.55%. If California were simply to come up to the average of the other states (never mind trying to catch North Dakota) she would have ended 1973 with 330,355 members instead of 119,854 (a comedown from 121,942 in 1972). Legion membership would have been 2.9 plus million instead of 2.69 plus million.

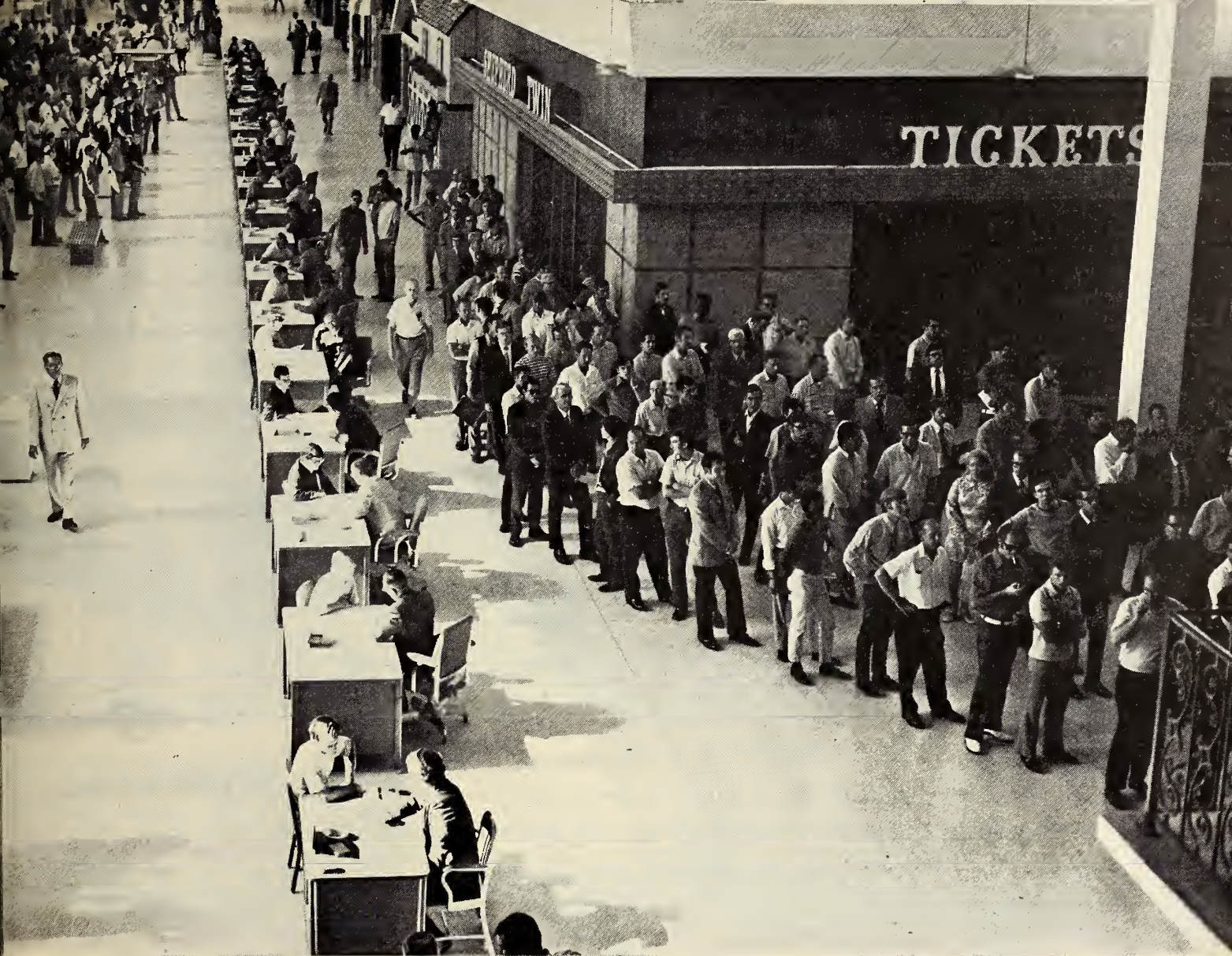


Texas provides a similar story, though Texas is doing something about it. With 1,263,000 veteran eligibles, she enrolled 5.87% of eligibles in 1973. She ranks fifth in total eligibles but 46th in achievement among the states.

If Texas could lift herself to the average of all the states but California, she would have 153,651 instead of 74,137, and a gain of 79,514.

Between them, Texas and California could have brought 1973 national membership within 10,000 of 3 million by performing up to the average of all the states but California.

We aren't just picking on Texas. She is one of six states with over a million eligible veterans, along with California, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. It is often argued, and it is true, that the Legion in heavily populated states has a harder time achieving a high percentage of its potential than in the sparsely populated states. But can this explain Texas and California, whose huge



potentials are needed if the Legion is to grow significantly? Perhaps they can't match North Dakota and some of her neighbors, but Pennsylvania achieved 17.68% of potential in 1973, Illinois 14.13%, Ohio 10.18% and New York 10.08% (and it was a bad year for Illinois and New York, while Ohio and Pennsylvania lost a little). Texas, you recall, hit 5.87% and California 4.55% of potential.

Three other states with large veteran populations (though a bit under a million each) have fairly low rankings in achievement, though not the poorest. We only single them out because, like Texas, their potential is so large. We are looking for big numbers where we aren't scoring par in enrolling them and these three have them. They are my own department of New Jersey (36th in achievement of potential); Michigan (43rd), and Florida (45th). As a unit they gained a little in 1973, since Florida grew by more than the trivial amounts New Jersey and Michigan lost.

Taking them as a unit, they have

NO SCHOOL, NO JOBS

A Legion of 2.7 million could not get Congress to give Vietnam veterans educational benefits equivalent to those of WW2 vets. Without other resources, they could not go to school at all with their GI benefits. As a second best effort the Legion in many states tried to get them jobs. Above is an Oklahoma Legion Job Fair for Vietnam vets, at which 98 employers interviewed the vets. More than 6,300 vets came into Oklahoma City in June, 1971. Two Legion posts acted as hosts while 15 others bussed veterans in from all over the state. About 1,000 were hired, 5,300 were not. With tuition, books and rooms guaranteed, as they were after WW2, most of them might have been in school and qualifying themselves for good jobs. A bigger Legion with more legislative clout might have gotten them better GI schooling, but time is now running out on them.

2,794,000 Legion eligibles and 208,903 members, for an enrollment of 7.58% of potential. If they should perform up to the 12.07% average of all 49 states except California they would have 128,332 more members than they have.

Now it does not seem unreasonable to expect these large states to perform at the 12.07% level if we can find some practical approach to doing it. In fact, if it should be argued that they should not be compared to the small states in view of the special problems in large states, a fairer

comparison would provide a higher standard. For though 1973 was a bad year for New York and Illinois, the fact is that as a unit the big states of New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania achieved 12.82% of potential in 1973, somewhat better than the average we are offering as a goal for New Jersey, Michigan, Florida, Texas and California.

Let us now treat these five as a Bigelow unit (big potential, low achievement), though the first four might well object to being lumped

(Continued on page 44)

A LOOK AT INTERNATIONAL



A host of big countries now sells arms to smaller nations.

The odd results of our attempt to limit the world's arms trade by single-handed U.S. action.

By THOMAS WEYR

RECENT events have illustrated some of the ironies in the international business of selling arms to countries that want more powerful or more numerous weapons than they can make themselves.

The United States has long been involved in helping to arm friendly nations which we felt were in danger from unfriendly nations, as *aid*. But events have proved us so wrong in our attitude toward another aspect of arms sales—selling arms on the open market—that we have recently changed our tune.

It was long the belief here that if our arms business, as a *business*, would refuse to arm countries that were simply in the open, cash market for planes and guns, etc., this would help the cause of peace.

As it turns out, this policy has not helped the cause of peace at all—it has simply served to deprive us of the business.

Our refusal to sell all the arms they wanted to various countries in the open market has in no way kept them from getting the weapons they wanted for any use they dared put

them to. Meanwhile, our voluntary limitations on our arms business have hurt our arms industry as a branch of our own defense logistics, and have helped build up the arms businesses and manufacturing capabilities of other countries.

Having finally recognized this, we are now in the odd position of providing arms as aid to Israel, while we may also sell arms as trade items to her enemies. If this offends one's sense of consistency, it seems logically correct so long as Saudi Arabia, et al., can get all the arms they want from France or Italy or England or Russia or Czechoslovakia if we won't sell them for cash on the barrelhead.

The latest Mideast war will add at least \$2.5 billion to the U.S. defense budget—about the tab for U.S. arms aid to Israel.

In turn, Israel will have to rustle up about as much again to pay for at least a good share of the Phantom jets, tanks, field guns and ammunition the United States shipped or airlifted to the beleaguered nation. The U.S. Jewish community has already pledged to raise at least \$1 billion to help Israel foot the bill.

These are staggering figures for a two-week war, but they illustrate the

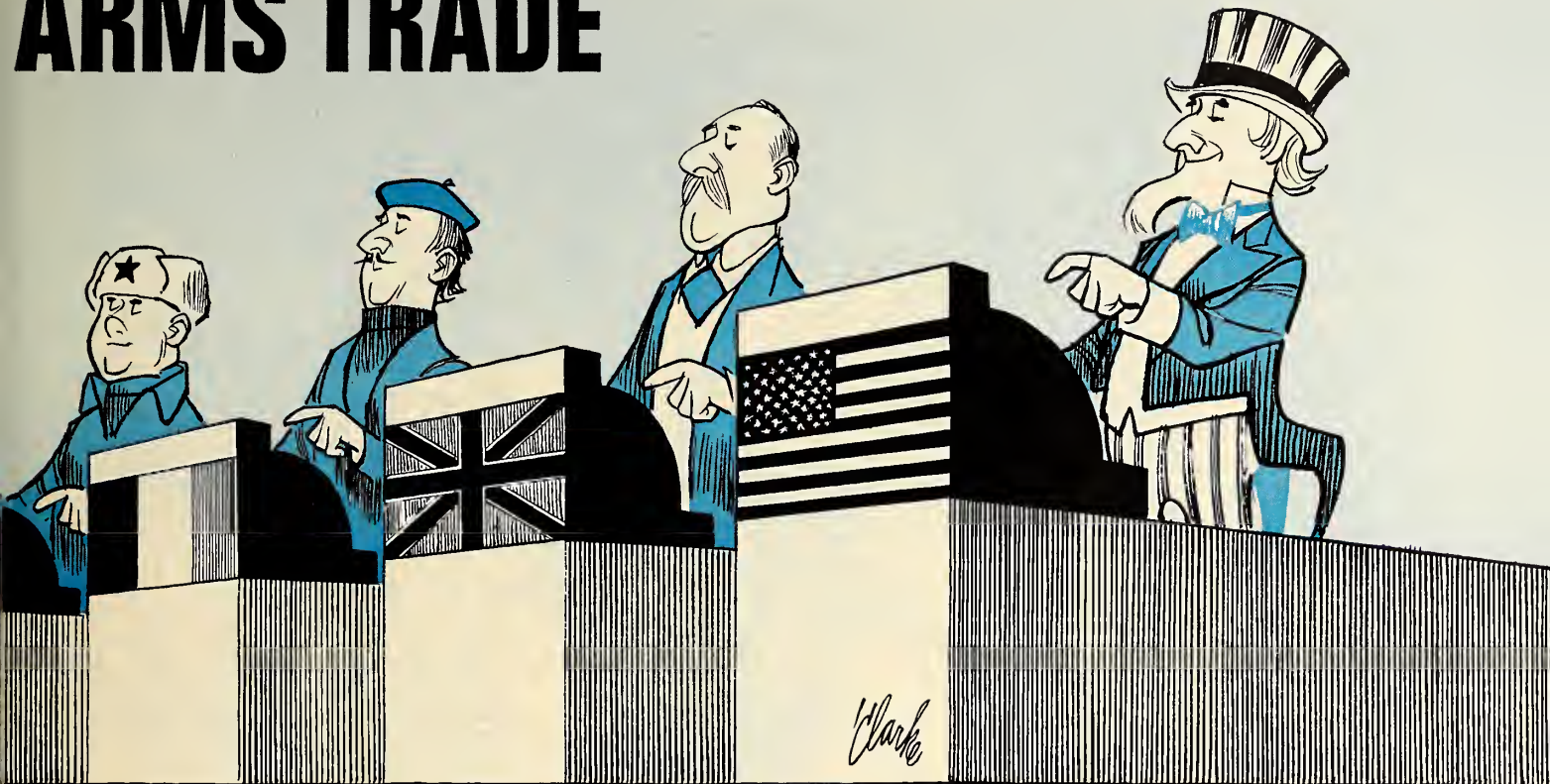
scope of the international arms business. Over the last decade that's precisely what it has become: big business with billion-dollar deals standard.

During the cold war only Russia and the United States had armaments industries big enough to cover even their own domestic needs. The United States bankrolled and armed NATO, SEATO, CENTO and our other alliances around the globe. Since WW2, we've given away arms worth \$80 billion. The Russians, in turn, did much the same thing for their clients in Eastern Europe and the Mideast.

But by the late fifties and early sixties the giveaway approach began to change. France, Italy and Czechoslovakia rebuilt their armaments industries to the point where capacity exceeded domestic demand. Just as they did, dozens of new nations emerged from colonialism or were engulfed by waves of militant nationalism. They all wanted up-to-date armies and air forces equipped with the latest hardware—from Mach 1 fighters to sensor missiles.

For years the United States sold its friends much of what they wanted. But by the mid-sixties, the then Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara, felt that this policy only fueled a senseless arms race that ate up money better spent for economic development. He ordered an embargo on shipments to some areas, more

ARMS TRADE



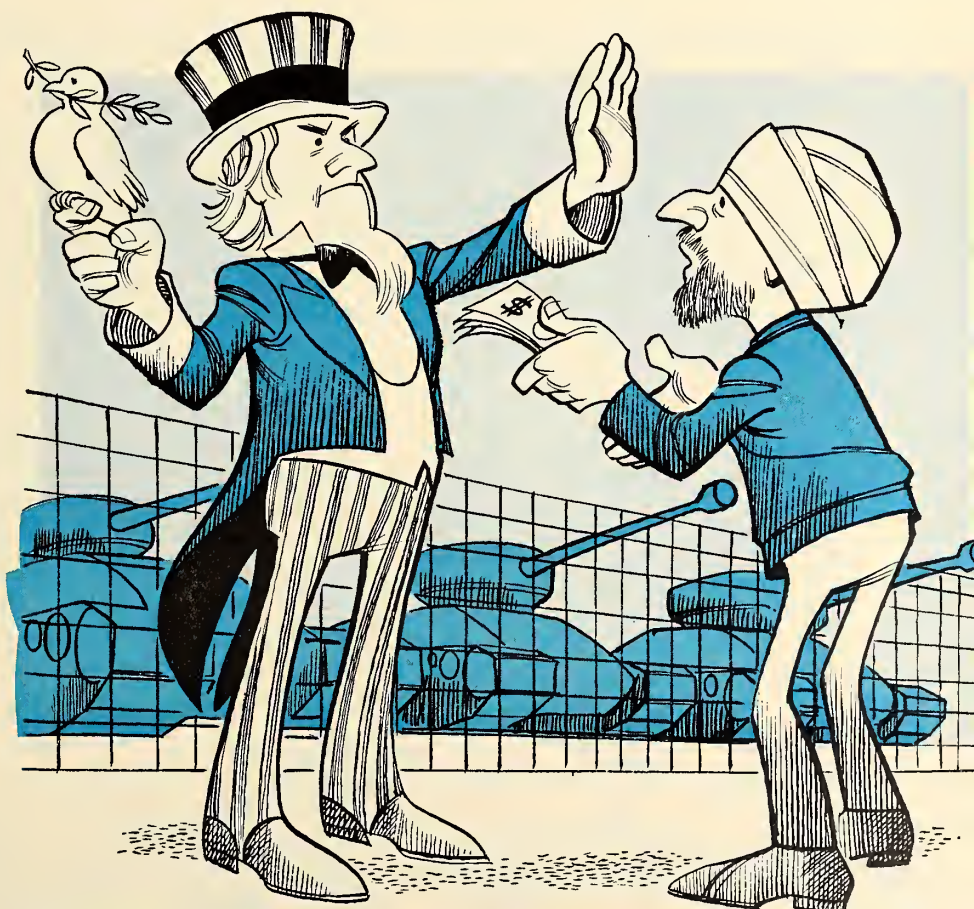
DRAWINGS BY BOB CLARKE

stringent selling conditions to others. Sales to Latin America, for example, were limited to \$75 million a year, a ceiling later raised to \$150 million. McNamara's idea seemed to be that if a nation couldn't buy arms from us it would spend its weapons budget on other things.

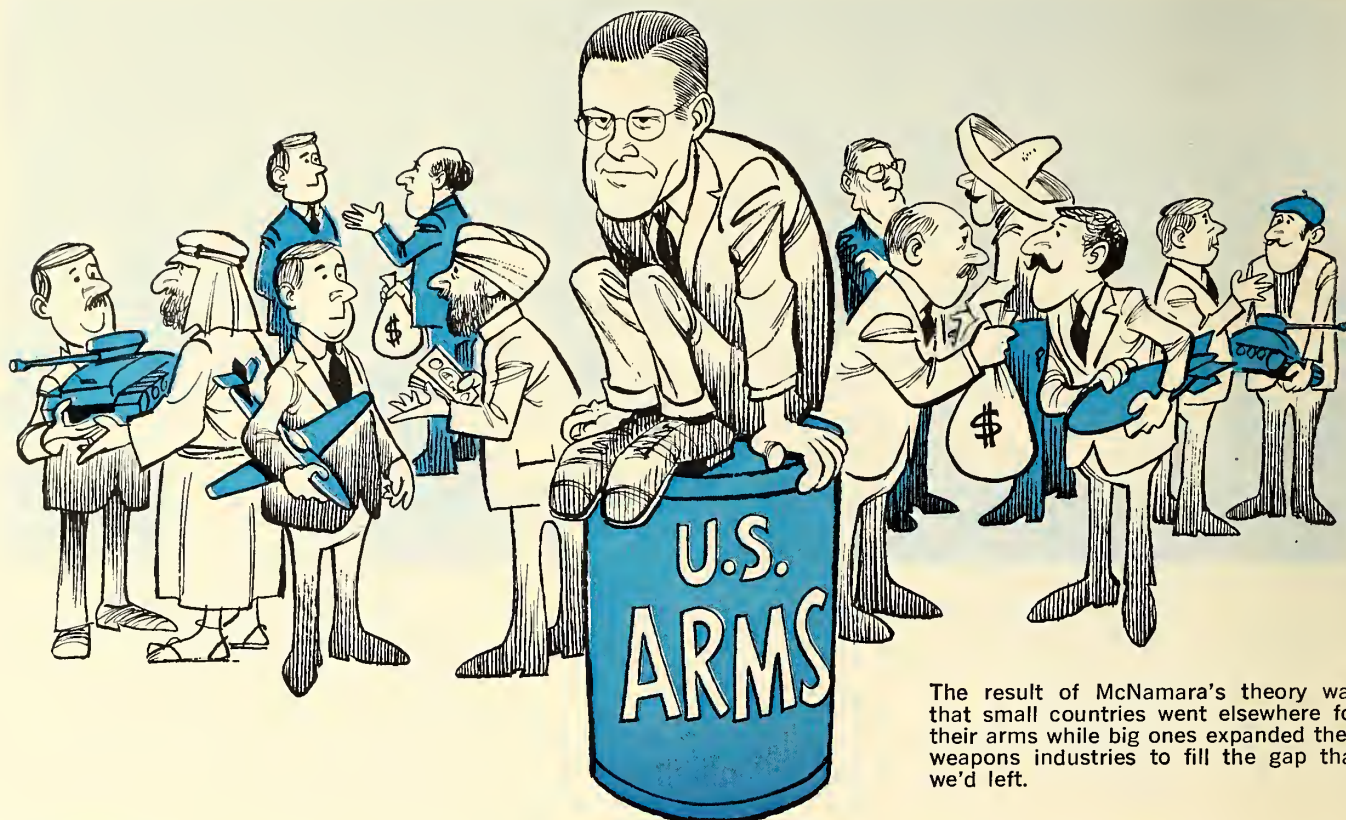
The idea was noble but didn't work. The emerging countries merely turned to the French or the Russians or the Italians who came, order book in hand, willing to extend most generous credit terms. Admittedly, the Soviets were more interested in politics than profits. But they too kept a careful eye on money, especially after they dropped a couple of billion in the 1967 Mideast war. The French had no scruples: they were in the arms business for cash. By 1970, the French Mirage jet was the staple of every air force from Israel to Latin America.

At that point, President Nixon, beset by balance of payment problems and a sliding dollar, decided that our arms embargoes hadn't halted the arms race, they'd just sent the business elsewhere. Our rivals on world markets were making money we badly needed and the customers were arming themselves just as merrily without our products. Idealism simply wasn't working. Maybe hard-nosed pragmatism would.

All the results aren't in yet, but the products of U.S. armories have



We limited arms sales on the theory that our customers would switch their defense budgets to better things and thus further the cause of world peace.



The result of McNamara's theory was that small countries went elsewhere for their arms while big ones expanded their weapons industries to fill the gap that we'd left.

CONTINUED

International arms trade

done well. In less than three years U.S. arms sales tripled to \$4.5 billion in fiscal year 1973, which ended last July 1. The outlook for 1974 is \$6.3 billion and could be as much as a billion higher if Saudi Arabia makes good on announced plans to buy late model jet fighters and heat-sensor missiles. Iran has just recently agreed to buy 30 American-made Grumman F-14 swing-wing fighter planes, the whole deal adding up to a \$900 million transaction.

This has been achieved against rough competition. A year ago French President Pompidou put heavy political pressure on neighboring Switzerland to buy the French Mirage fighter plane instead of our F-4 Phantom. The Swiss did. Late model French jets also have gone to Libya, Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich Arab countries, as well as to Latin America. All told, in recent years France has

sold 450 Mirages to developing nations.

Busily competing with France for a share of the arms market have been Italy, Britain, Sweden, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium and Poland. Add Israel, which has sent Gabriel ship-launched missiles, Shafrin air-to-air missiles, submachine guns, etc. to Central America.

While the U.S. lid was on arms sales to Latin America, the Europeans made hay. In five years they sold arms there worth \$1.6 billion. By 1972, Europeans accounted for 60% of Latin purchases of combat aircraft, submarines, missiles and tanks. That fall, our Congress boosted the American ceiling on South American arms sales to \$225 million and last summer President Nixon took the lid off, agreeing to sell F-5's to Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and even to Allende's government in Chile

before it was ousted. Moreover, U.S. salesmen had a new pitch: Don't buy the late model Mirages, they're too sophisticated. The F-5 is simpler to operate, cheaper and more effective for your military needs. The pitch seems to be working. U.S. firms expect to come close to selling all Congress will allow them to—even though some of our arms-trade rivals offer much better credit to customers. The French will give 20-year deals at zero percent interest, while the United States can't go beyond ten years and must charge 7%.

But the biggest arms deals these days are being made in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. Iran is the largest buyer. Contracts in excess of \$3.4 billion have been concluded. And the Iranis pay spot cash. They can afford to. Their coffers are bloating with oil royalties. Whether Saudi Arabia goes ahead with plans to buy U.S. arms worth \$1.6 billion, including the F-4 jet, remains to be seen. An educated guess is that she will, once the current uproar over the Mideast war has



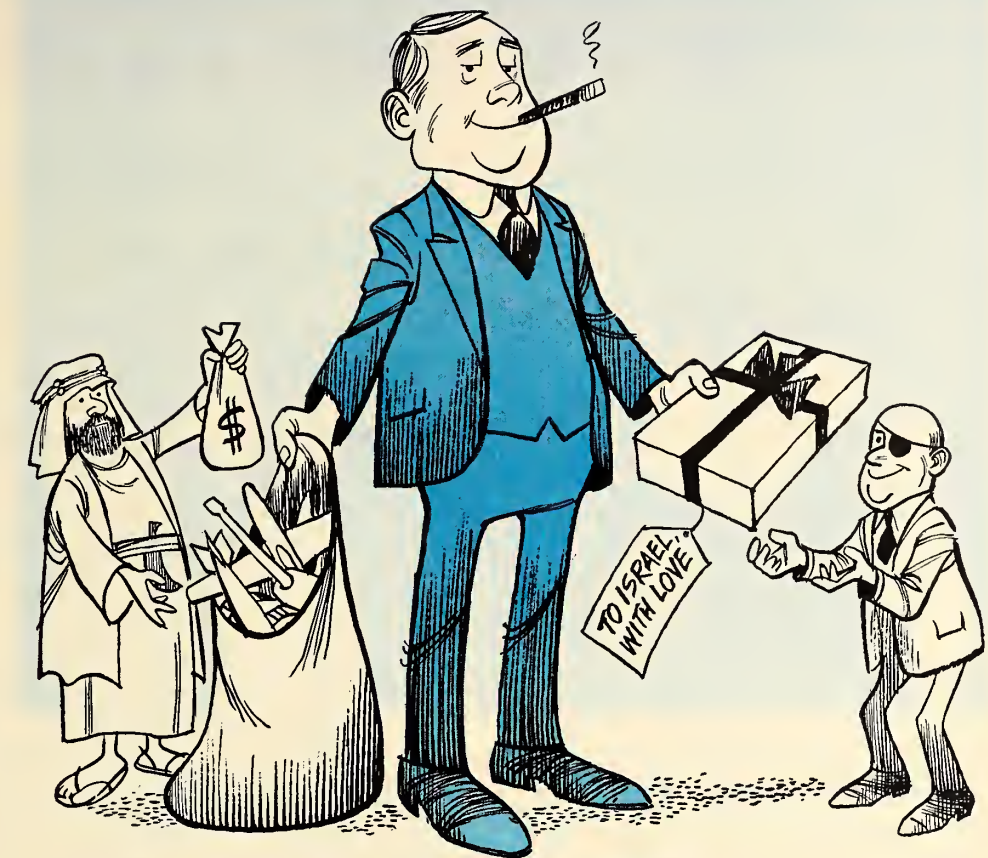
settled. The same should prove true of Kuwait, which has been dickering with the United States for \$600 million worth of tanks, guns and planes. The emirates and sheikdoms on the coast of the Persian Gulf also have negotiated for arms, though for smaller quantities of them.

But our competitors have not been idle. An Anglo-French manufacturing combine, for example, has almost completed a deal for 30 Jaguar fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia, worth \$120 million. Russia has long poured arms and modern equipment into Iraq to build up its armed strength against neighboring Iran (that could be the next Mideast trouble spot). The Czechs alone have sold Iraq hardware worth \$80 million. Nor are red arms flowing in as aid alone. The Kremlin learned from the 1967 debacle. It now expects to be paid, and has been getting the money. Late last fall there was frantic action on currency markets as the oil barons scrambled to raise the ready cash to pay Egypt's and Syria's war debts.

Our Congress is not too happy with all this activity. But it too is caught in a dilemma. It wants to cut back on arms *aid*, and has succeeded. But it is difficult to do that and bar outright purchases of U.S. hardware at the same time.

The Pentagon argues, with some logic, that foreign sales keep the U.S. armaments industry humming, provide jobs at home, pay for much new and badly needed weapons development and boost our balance of payments. And, in the advanced area of future weaponry, the United States already appears in a good competitive position.

At last summer's Paris air show, the U.S. fighter planes designed for the late seventies and eighties clearly attracted more attention than those of France and Sweden. Mock-ups of the Northrop P-530 Cobra, a twin-jet Mach 2 fighter with a \$4 million price tag (due for flight testing toward the end of 1973) grabbed a quick lead over France's Dassault Mirage F-1, a plane designed five years ago and barely in the mock-up stage. Its successor, the Dassault-Brequet G-8-A,

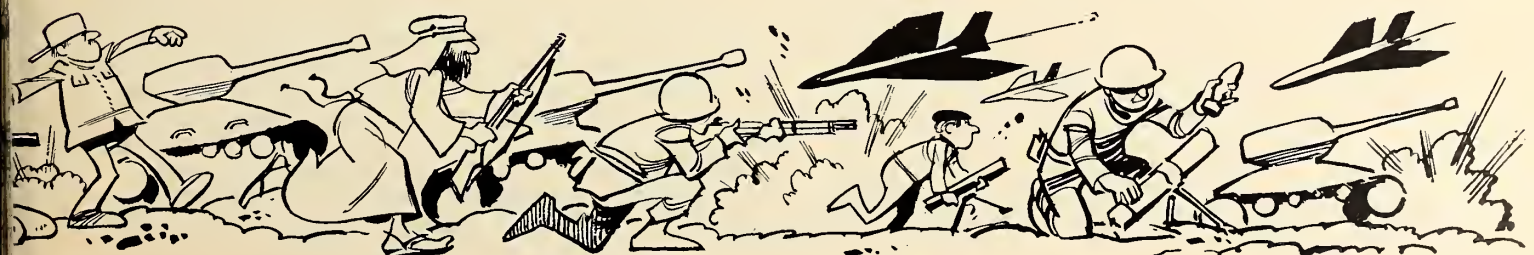


We now give aid to our friends, but also make arms deals with their potential enemies as long as they are going to buy the arms they want from someone. The inconsistency of it all seems absurd, but the logic of it is inescapable.

a Mach 2.5 aircraft, isn't even on the drawing board yet. Moreover, the P-530 is relatively cheap and attractive to medium-sized but well-to-do powers like Australia and the Netherlands. For the really rich, like the Germans and Saudis, the United States has the F-15, a \$7 million successor to the F-4, which has been priced anywhere from \$2 million for early models to \$5 million for late models; and the even more ambitious Grumman F-14 Tom Cat swing-wing navy fighter for which the price tag can run as high as \$20 million for each one of these planes.

Until real progress is made in arms control, this expensive race is apt to continue, and at big cost in economic

progress for the world's poor. The United States has backed off from the failure of McNamara's arms embargo policy, realizing that we can hurt ourselves but can't stop the game simply by dealing the United States out of it. Perhaps the biggest irony of all is that if we are a force for peace in the world, we will be more of one if we are economically strong. And there is economic strength in selling arms, which it is useless to abandon if the arms are going to be sold anyway. However disturbing all this may seem, the logic of it seems to be inescapable. Only joint policies with other nations can check the arms race—no nation can stop it unilaterally. **END**



NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

MARCH 1974

EQUAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR VIETNAM VETS IS SOUGHT:

Unemployment benefits paid to out-of-work Vietnam Era veterans vary widely from state to state. . . Even though the veteran earned eligibility from federal service and federal funds pay his unemployment benefits, those payments are disbursed under state laws. . . It doesn't matter that all veterans contributed equally within pay grades to their eligibility. . . In an effort to help alleviate this inequity the Legion has called for changes in the law that would provide a benefit amount no less than 50% of in-service pay up to a maximum of at least 66-2/3% of the state's average weekly wage. . . The Legion also seeks uniformity in duration of payments, eligibility requirements and disqualification provisions, irrespective of state unemployment compensation laws. . . The Legion has called for hearings on bills covering this subject which are before both Houses of Congress.

LATEST NEWS ON VETERANS DAY CHANGES FROM STATE LEGISLATURES:

Here's the situation on Veterans Day legislation in the various states. . . At presstime, New York had enacted law to switch Veterans Day back to Nov. 11. . . In New Jersey, the State Assembly passed its bill to switch and sent it along to the State Senate. . . Alabama and Minnesota legislatures have been reported considering the same action and Montana's Gov. Thomas L. Judge has indicated that if his state Legislature approved such a bill he would sign it.

At the federal level, the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, almost to a man, sponsored a bill introduced by its Chmn, W. J. Bryan Dorn, to return Veterans Day to Nov. 11 nationwide.

Here are the 33 states which already have laws on the books for a Nov. 11 Veterans Day: Alaska, Ariz., Ark., Calif., Conn., Fla., Ga., Ida., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Maine, Mich., Miss., Mo., Neb., N.H., N.M., N.C., N.D., N.Y., Okla., Ore., Pa., S.C., Tenn., Vt., Va., Wash., W. Va., and Wyo.

Wisconsin recently enacted Nov. 11 as Armistice Day while still retaining the fourth Monday of October as Veterans Day.

WEST VIRGINIA JOINS LIST OF STATES TO PROVIDE VIETNAM VETS A BONUS:

The State of West Virginia has become the 15th state to enact a bonus for its Vietnam Era veterans who were residents at least six months immediately before entering service. . . Payments to be made at the rate of \$20 per month served in Vietnam or a support area and \$10 per month for veterans who served outside the Vietnam support area. . . Up to \$400 can be paid to vets who received the Vietnam Service Medal or Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for service in Southeast Asia. . . A maximum of \$300 can be paid to those who did not receive either medal. . . Eligible veterans must have served for 90 or more days between Aug. 1, 1964 and Mar. 28, 1973. . . Next of kin of deceased veterans are eligible to receive the bonus to which the veteran would have been entitled, unless his death occurred as a result of service during the Vietnam period, in which case his survivors are entitled to a \$400 lump sum payment. . . Additional details available from Eugene Crutchfield, Director, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, State Capitol Bldg., Charleston, W. Va., 25305.

VIETNAM VETERANS DAY, MARCH 29, 1974

In accordance with a Congressional Resolution, President Nixon designated March 29, 1974 as Vietnam Veterans Day. . . This is a one-time celebration and not a full holiday. . . Legion National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton immediately called upon all Legion posts to "BE COUNTED AGAIN" and cooperate fully in community planning for proper observance of the event which honors nearly seven million men and women who served during the Vietnam Era.

PROTESTED BICENTENNIAL MURAL REMOVED

A mural at the Bicentennial Center for the District of Columbia dedicated this January which drew tremendous protest from Legionnaires and Americans of all walks of life has been removed. . . As Americana, the mural featured Karl Marx, Josef Stalin, Mao Tse-tung and others, in addition to unfavorably caricaturing President Nixon, his family and others.

MARCH, 1974

Special Legion Committee To Study Nat'l Health Plans

Nat'l Cmdr appoints special group to inspect proposed national health insurance plans for possible dangers to VA hospital and medical care for veterans; report to be made at Legion Washington Conference this month.

National Commander Robert E.L. Eaton on January 14 appointed a special Legion Committee to study and evaluate the possible impact on veterans medical care of proposed federal health insurance programs. The committee was charged to first meet during the Legion's Washington Conference early in March and make its initial report before the close of the Conference.

Numerous proposals for a general federal health insurance program have been in Congressional committees for several years, and in January President Nixon made his own proposal. Virtually every proposal contains specific or implicit factors that might lessen veterans medical benefits and result in the Vet-

erans Administration medical system being dismantled or going public.

This is the second special Legion committee on the subject. An earlier committee made its report in 1972. Now there are more specific proposals to consider. The first committee concluded that the Legion "will under no circumstances permit anything to happen to injure the carefully conceived, nurtured and sustained medical care program that is now caring for the service-disabled of America's wars, and for untold thousands of additional veterans who, by reason of age, physical condition or economic circumstances, need to have recourse to the VA medical care program." It also recom-

mended continual monitoring of the progress of national health insurance legislation through Congress so that if such a program was enacted it would contain provisions for the protection of the VA medical care program.

The new committee has been instructed to study proposed national health insurance plans in relation to the Legion's stated objective of assuring that the VA medical and hospital program be continued as a distinct or separate system for the care and treatment of veterans. The committee has also been directed to recommend to the National Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Commission a course of action to present to the National Executive Committee that would assure the viability and independence of the VA medical and hospital system if a national health insurance plan is adopted.

Chairman of the new Ad Hoc Committee is W. F. Lenker (S.D.). Other members: Emory L. O'Connell (Colo.), Milton S. Applebaum (Ill.), Joe F. Hudgens (Tenn.), Robert B. Pitkin (N.J. and Editor of this magazine), E. H. Golembieski (Pa.), Director, Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation Division. **END.**

Some Points Covered In The President's Message On Veterans Affairs

On January 28, just a few days before President Nixon delivered his annual State of the Union Message to Congress, he sent the nation's lawmakers a separate special message on veterans benefits. Here are some of his proposals and Legion comment on them.

- The President asked for an 8% cost-of-living increase in educational benefits for veterans. Based on a single veteran's present subsistence of \$220 per month this would be an increase of about \$17.60.

There are similar proposals favored in Congress, and for more than 8% increases to Vietnam vets in school. While either would help, neither these Congressional nor Presidential proposals would assure Vietnam veterans of tuition, room, board and books, which is what the Legion wants for them. Lesser increases aid those who have managed to get to school but do nothing for the Vietnam vet who can't go to school at all on his G.I. aid.

- The President said he would submit legislation to provide VA pensioners with "some regularized way of receiving cost-of-living adjustments in VA

pension payments tied to the automatic increases now available to Social Security recipients." He also said the VA program "should be structured to assure that additional income flows to the neediest pensioners. This objective would involve raising payments to those pensioners who receive less total income than adult welfare recipients under recent amendments to the Social Security Act. In addition, a family's total income should be considered in determining the amount of pension needed."

In the absence of specifics, this is shaky ground. The problems of unemployed, low-income, pensioned veterans are real and acute. Social Security increases are taken away from them in the form of pension reductions, pushing those who have served their country ever closer to a welfare status. The cost of living outruns their little pensions. The President's proposals indicate concern, but their shape suggests continued merging of needy veterans into a welfare status. Later specifics may make the proposals clearer.

- Though the President mentioned disability compensation in his message

he made no recommendation for increased payments to service-disabled veterans or those receiving dependency indemnity compensation.

The Legion's position is that the VA should be authorized to automatically adjust monthly payments in compensation in response to changes in the cost-of-living index. The last compensation increase was in 1972. As this issue went to press, Congress was preparing for hearings on the subject.

- The President asked Congress to switch Veterans Day back to Nov. 11.

The Legion has been calling for that since 1968 when Congress moved the holiday to the fourth Monday in October starting in 1971 to make another three-day holiday. (See Veterans Newsletter for the latest information on Veterans Day legislation in the various states.)

- On national health insurance programs and the continued operation of the VA hospital and medical system, the President said: "As I look forward to proposing my national health insurance plan to make more and better health care available to all Americans,

(Continued on page 26)

it will be more than ever important to take the VA's health care system into consideration. It is my strong view that it should continue as a system under VA to insure the proper care of eligible veterans."

Without specific provisions to prevent it, almost any proposed national health insurance plan would hurt veterans' medical care. The President seems to be proposing specific action to prevent it, as the Legion will surely do. But the language of this whole subject is a thicket. What is "proper care" for veterans, and what is an "eligible" veteran? A national health plan could destroy the present eligibility of the neediest veterans for VA care without providing an alternative medical delivery system for them. The veterans could be forced out by becoming "ineligible," with the danger that the suddenly empty beds would then logically be made public.

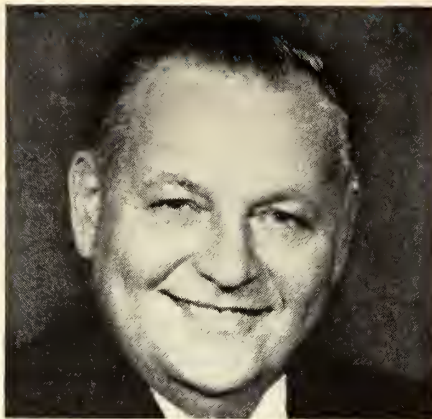
(For news of Legion action on the subject of national health insurance plans, see the lead article on page 25.)

Legion Employment Awards

For their good employment practices, 39 employers around the country were awarded American Legion citations in 1973. Awards for hiring handicapped workers went to 15 employers and those for older workers went to 24 employers.

The national awards are made by the Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission on a calendar year basis following the recommendation of the department organization of the Legion which nominates employers each year for the National-Hiring-the-Handicapped Award and the National Older Worker Citation.

Handicapped awards are usually



VA's No. 2 Man Named

In January, former Indiana Congressman Richard L. Roudebush (left) was named Deputy Administrator of the VA. He had been Ass't Deputy Administrator since 1971. Mr. Roudebush was Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1957 and holds life memberships in the Legion, the DAV and the AMVETS. In addition to VA experience, the combat-disabled WW2 ex-G.I. has worked as a service officer, sponsored veterans bills in Congress and served six years as Chmn of the Indiana Veterans Commission.

made in connection with the annual Employ the Handicapped Week and represent part of the Legion's participation in the programs of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Older worker awards are usually made in conjunction with the Legion's Hire the Older Worker Week program.

Handicapped Awards Recipients:

Morrison, Inc., *Mobile, Ala.*; St. Anthony Community Hospital, *Pocatello, Idaho*; F.P. Rosback Co., *Benton Harbor, Mich.*; Richland County Sheriff's Dep't, *Sidney, Mont.*; Waverly Mills, Inc., *Laurinburg, N.C.*; Lang Chevrolet Sales, Inc., *Fairborn, Ohio*; J.A. Runge Co., *Seminole, Okla.*; Mears Control, Inc., *Beaverton, Ore.*; Topps Chewing Gum, Inc., *Duryea, Pa.*; Republic Telephone Co., Inc., *Pasig, Rizal, Philippines*; Lawnlite Co., *Portland, Tenn.*; Garland Laundry and Cleaning Co., Inc., *Garland, Tex.*; Virginia House Furniture Corp., *Atkins, Va.*; Bluefield Div. of Appalachian Power Co., *Bluefield, W. Va.*; Hatch Corp., *Milwaukee, Wis.*

Older Worker Awards Recipients:

E.E. Forbes & Sons, Inc., *Birmingham, Ala.*; Wrangell Lumber Co., *Wrangell, Alaska*; Sunstrand Denver, *Denver, Colo.*; Whitfield Spinning Co., *Dallas, Ga.*; Coeur D'Alene National Forest, *Coeur D'Alene, Idaho*; Hesmer's Inc., *Evansville, Ind.*; Brantley Security and Ushering Services, *Louisville, Ky.*; Sterosky Mfg. Co., *Port Huron, Mich.*; Scorpion, Inc., *Crosby, Minn.*; St. Mary's Hospital, *Jefferson City, Mo.*; Barry O'Leary, Inc., *Billings, Mont.*; Page Belting Co., *Concord, N.H.*; S & S Applicators, Inc., *Hobbs, N.M.*; AMF Inc., *Lowville, N.Y.*; Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co., Inc., *Concord, N.C.*; Montgomery Ward & Co., *Minot, N.D.*; Riviera Products, *Lancaster, O.*; Clinton Laundry & Cleaners, *Clinton, Okla.*; Louisiana-Pacific, *Pilot Rock, Ore.*; Halstead Industries, Inc., *Zelienople, Pa.*; Filipinas Printing Press, *Cebu City, Philippines*; Safeguard Automotive Corp., *Aberdeen, S.D.*; Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., *Farmville, Va.*; Vilter Mfg. Co., *Milwaukee, Wis.*

The American Legion's 55th Birthday, March 15-17, 1974

March 15-17 marks the 55th Anniversary of the founding of The American Legion. On those dates in 1919 a number of officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Force met in Paris, France, for the express purpose of forming a veterans organization to serve America and continue the comradeship of the war years. When the delegates were finished they had named it the Legion, agreed on a preamble similar to the present one, scheduled a caucus in St. Louis, Mo., and started the organization on its way. The photo at right is the only known picture of the Paris Caucus and was taken at the Cirque de Paris, site of the Mar. 17 meeting. Around the nation 16,000 posts will celebrate the 55th Birthday in their own fashion while national leaders observe the event at the Legion's Midwinter Washington Conference.



BRIEFLY NOTED

Tucker Ashford, shortstop of The American Legion baseball team that represented **Memphis, Tenn., Post 1** last year, was the second player selected in baseball's free-agent winter draft. Named "Legion Baseball Player of the Year" and winner of the Adirondack Big Stick Award with 29 total bases in the Regional Play-Offs, Ashford was selected by The San Diego Padres.

Ten thousand red, white and blue car bumper stickers—"Be Cool Save Fuel"—were distributed by the **12th District Ohio** Legion, which sold them in lots of 25 at \$2 to Legionnaires and \$4 to others. Gov. John J. Gilligan gave the Legion project a boost with a proclamation lauding the District for "continuing to serve the citizens of the State of Ohio."

Lewis Callis, of **Post 408, Edinburg, Texas**, a mailman, started a fund to help a family that has a daughter in Galveston's Sealy Memorial Hospital with a very serious, quickly advancing case of leukemia.

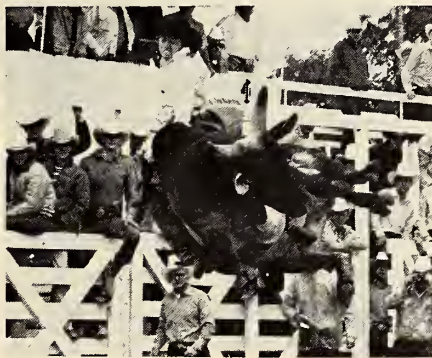


Legionnaires of Districts 9, 10, Mass., each year collect, wrap and mail out gifts for patients in Brockton VA Hospital to send to their families. This program is run by the Dep't of Mass. Auxiliary.

POSTS IN ACTION

Legionnaires in **Mattoon, Ill.**, spent a memorable three days in caring for about 350 persons and feeding about 1,000 whose cars were stalled by a 17½-inch snowfall just before Christmas. Said Linda Wade, an employee of **Post 88**: "This has done more to give us the Christmas spirit than anything in the whole wide world!" Bill Hilton, the post manager, told about two truck drivers whose truck had gotten stuck in the snow. "They got the truck out but now it's in the shop for repairs. So I lent them my car so they could get home for Christmas." The Legion's facilities—and members' homes—were strained to the limit with people (including a four-week-old child) and pets—birds, rabbits and cats. Probably most of the travelers

were trying to get home for Christmas. Some, before rescue, had been trapped in cars four or five hours.



Bull P-11 levels off to harass rider.

The 51st Annual Iowa Championship Rodeo, presented by **Post 128, Sidney, Iowa**, is slated for Aug. 6-11, with five days and five nights of performances. Established in 1923, this rodeo attracts over 60,000 people and pays contestants prize money in excess of \$25,000. In a town of about 1,100 people, Post 128 has about 400 members.

The photo, showing Barney Brehmer on (to describe it loosely) Bull P-11 was taken by Jerry Gustafson at the 1972 Sidney rodeo. It is considered by many rodeo authorities to be one of the best bull riding pictures ever taken.

Legionnaires of **Lapeer, Mich., Post 16** helped the American Cancer Society by participating in a two-day Bike-A-Thon in which bikers pledged to contribute \$1 per mile over a 20-mile course. Altogether, over 100 riders took part and the combined contribution was close to \$20,000.

Post 18, Slickville, Pa., sponsored a Health-O-Rama at which anyone could receive tests, given by doctors and nurses, for blood pressure, sugar (Diabetes), Anemia, hearing, Glaucoma and chest x-ray. It was estimated that the tests would cost a person about \$75 normally.

Post 18, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, has for the past six years given paperback books to patients in various Hamilton institutions. Recently, a milestone was reached with the delivery of the 100,000th book—it was in a consignment taken to St. John's Hospital.

Approximately 600 **Minnesota** Legionnaires gathered at the Legionville School Patrol Center on North Long Lake near Brainerd for the Fourth Annual Legionville Camporee sponsored by **Brainerd Post 255**. All proceeds were donated to

the Training Center. The Camporee featured a weekend of outdoor family games and beach activities, including an outdoor turkey barbecue and a barn dance, at which a new fishing boat with motor and trailer was given away. The Legionville School Patrol Center is owned and operated by the posts of Minnesota on a 600-acre site. It was started about 38 years ago as a center to train boys and girls to become members of the school patrols in their respective elementary schools. This past summer 2,300 Minnesota school children received a week of instruction in school patrol techniques, first aid, swimming, and boat safety.

B. J. CRANGER, NEWS-PIEDMONT



Food baskets in Post 3, S.C., program

For 48 years the Goodfellows Club, sponsored by **Post 3, Greenville, S.C.**, has raised dollars for food baskets to be given to the needy at Christmas. "Anyone who purchases a button is eligible to be a Goodfellow member," says Post Cmdr T.J. Thompson, Jr. The Goodfellows program will be carried on under the direction of E. Roy Stone, Jr., Nat'l Executive Committeeman, and Dixon F. Pearce, co-chairmen. Pearce was post cmdr in 1926 and started the food program in that year. Champion solicitor in the most recent drive was J.W. Rawlings, who raised over \$1,200 with a week to go.

Five members of the same family, with a total of 173 years of membership in **Post 80, Binghamton, N.Y.**, are shown in this photo. Receiving membership

PRESS PHOTO BY LEO F. FAHEY



In Binghamton, N.Y.: all in the family

cards from Post Historian and office manager Ralph Gorton (seated) are, 1. to rt.: M. O. Wilson, member for 55 years; D. O. Wilson, 52 years; Kenneth Wilson, 30 years; Alexander D. Wilson 2nd, 30 years; and Roger Wilson, 6 years a member. M.O., D.O., and Kenneth are brothers, Alex is M.O.'s son, and Roger is the son of the late Thomas A. Wilson, a 55-year member. In further support of a project that Post 80 has worked for since soon after WW1, the post gave \$5,000 toward the cost of finishing rooms in the Memory Gallery of the Veterans War Memorial Arena. The rooms will be used for meetings and for show cases for the display of pictures and antiques of various wars up to the present.



Legionnaires active in education.

Post 51, Fulton, Miss., at its annual meeting on education, heard State Senator Jack Tucker say that "Since education is a process, we must make every effort to exploit the ambition and desire of every child to choose a vocation and pursue it." He pointed out that in Mississippi the expenditure per child runs about 23% of the average per person income. "Even so," he said, "our expenditure per child ranks fourth from the bottom, yet our income per person ranks on the bottom." Senator Charles McCoy spoke briefly, and praised the Legionnaires for their progressive program on education. In the photo (l. to rt.) are W. O. Benjamin, Itawamba Junior College president; Cecil Cody, chmn, County Board of Supervisors; Senator Tucker; James Reeves, president, Teachers Assoc.; Vic Broom, Post 51 Cmdr; and Senator McCoy.

Southfield, Mich., Post 407 gave an award to Col. J. R. Plants, director of state police and Civil Defense. D. E. Braddock, Jr., Post Jr. VCmdr, presented the award, a recognition of the program and training that the state police put on for Civil Defense locally and in support of the national program.



For excellence in Civil Defense efforts

From left to right in the photo are W. B. Culver, executive board member; S. Gross, PPCmdr; Braddock; Colonel Plants; Col. A.C. Becker, Sr. VCmdr, director of Southfield CD and chairman, 18th Legion District; Capt. W. C. Voigt, CO, State Emergency Service Div and CD.

Post 471, Iselin, N.J., presented its Americanism Award to Charles W. Wiley, a newsman, writer and broadcaster, for "his efforts to keep alive the memories of our men missing in action and to honor our returned Vietnam veterans and our POWs." Wiley has been executive director of the Nat'l Committee for Responsible Patriotism since 1967. Among the activities organized by the NCRP were Honor America Week, Operation Gratitude (supporting servicemen), the first coordinated campaign on behalf of our POWs and MIAs, and the Home With Honor Parade in New York City. The presentation was made by Post Cmdr Robert Schmidt.

Post 270, Boston, Mass., presented awards to two senior cadets in the Northeastern Univ. ROTC. Post Cmdr Lovell Spaulding (left in photo) gave a Scholarship Excellence award to Cadet R. J. Tambini, next to him. PPCmdr Wade McCarthy (right) gave the Military Excellence award to H. M. Swanson. Two other cadets got awards although not present at the ceremony because of the Work-Study curriculum featured at the University. Northeastern is one of two schools (the other being Massachusetts Inst. of Technology) in the Boston area remaining steadfast in its support of the ROTC program.



Scholarship excellence awards in Boston

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Conejo Valley Post 515, Thousand Oaks, **Calif.**, Nipomo Post 556, Nipomo, **Calif.**, Carver Ranches Post 208, West Hollywood, **Fla.** and Ray Thompson Post 833, La Grange, **Tex.**

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

At the time of going to press, **Joseph S. Deutschle, Sr.**, of Columbus, Ohio, Past Dep't Adjutant (1946-66) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1966-68) had re-entered Riverside Methodist Hospital, Columbus. His wife, Myrtle, also hospitalized, shared a room with him.

Fred T. Kuszmaul, Director of the Legion's Americanism & Children & Youth Div., convalescing after being hospitalized with a cardiac involvement. Cards may be addressed to his home: 2714 E. 66th St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46220.

Lucy Warder McKellup, of Long Beach, Calif., Auxiliare and Gold Star Mother, authoress of a new novel, "Return From Hell," a story of WW1, a small band of soldiers trapped in a pocket of land in the Argonne Forest (Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., publishers).

Legionnaire **Gilbert E. Gray**, of Kingston, N.Y., re-elected to a second term as Commandant of the Marine Corps League.

DEATHS

Frank J. Myers, 76, of Indianapolis, Ind., Past Dep't Adjutant (1952-69); his career with the Dep't began in 1948 when he became director of publicity and editor of the Hoosier Legionnaire. He was a former vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Distinguished Guests Committee.

Legionnaire **Joseph V. Hodgson**, 74, of Honolulu, Hawaii's Attorney General in 1938-42, United States representative to the UN's War Crimes Commission in 1945, chairman of the State Advisory Board to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, 1958-61, and a member of the Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, 1955-60.

Dr. R.J. ("Skin") Laird, 86, of Des Moines, Iowa, Past Dep't Adjutant (1925-67) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1923-25).

James A. Tadlock, 76, of Albuquerque, N.M., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1966-67) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1953-54).

Congressman **Charles M. Teague**, 64,



Paden City, W. Va., Post 86 presented an electric self-propelled wheel chair to Willard Eddy (seated in the chair), purchased through the efforts of Harvey Headley (at rt.) and Charles Smith (l.), who obtained donations from members and other individuals in the community.

member of Ojai, Calif., Post 482, the Senior Republican member of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

Charles A. Kuhn, Past Dep't Cmdr, West Virginia (1968-69).

H. Neil Kirkman, 81, of Palatka, Fla., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1925-29) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1923-24).

Mrs. Lemuel L. (Lola) Bolles, 88, widow of the Legion's first Nat'l Adjutant (1919-24). She was active in the Red Cross Guild in the Nation's Capital and honored for her work by the chapter there in 1971. Mr. Bolles died in 1957.

Mrs. Bertie J. Lackey, widow of the late Paul E. Lackey, assistant executive director of the Legion's Washington, D.C., office. She had served as administrative assistant to Edward H. Golembieski, Director, Veterans Affairs-Rehabilitation and Economic Div., in the Washington office since November 1972. She had also served the Legion in Indianapolis and the Auxiliary in Washington.

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this veteran are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

U.S. Army in Free Territory of Trieste, Italy (March 21, 1951)—Need information from comrades Nigresville (La.), Alvarez (Calif.) and any others who recall that John I. Trahan suffered frostbitten hands, feet and legs. Write "CD208, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

- 1st Coast Art'y Bn, Bat A, (Panama Canal Harbor Defense WW2)—(July) Oscar Sarkis, 167 Cedarwood Terrace, Rochester, N.Y. 14609
- 3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Paul Corrigan, 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Ma. 01901
- 4th Arm'd Div (New York City Chapter)—(May) Ed Rapp, 144-47 72nd Rd., Flushing, N.Y. 11367
- 4th Cav—(Aug) Mike Loberg, Annandale, Minn. 55302
- 4th Eng—(June) C. Jones, Birchwood, Wis. 54817
- 7th Div (WW1)—(May) Hobart Young, 1113 B Argyle Circle, Lakewood, N.J. 08701
- 8th Airborne Ranger Co—(Sept) Nick Tisak, Box 463, Rochester, Pa. 15074
- 9th Div (WW2)—(Aug) Daniel Quinn, 412 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N.J. 07087
- 10th Arm'd Div (Western Chapter)—(May) Chas. Fife, 7545 W. 91st Pl., Los Angeles, Ca. 90045
- 12th Arm'd Div—(July) Warren Maue, RR #2, Box 154, Germantown, O. 45327
- 26th Div—(June) Santo Maruca, YDVA P.O. Box 361, Agawam, Mass. 01001
- 28th Div (AEF)—(June) George Styer, 202 Ash St., Danville, Pa. 17821
- 35th Evac Hosp—(July) Mrs. Mary Smith, R.N., 7403 Bradbury Ave., Ft. Wayne, Ind. 46804
- 41st Div & 163rd Reg't—(July) Archie Roe, 506 1st Ave. W., Kalispell, Mont. 59901
- 43rd Eng (GS)—(Aug) David Skaff, 1107 Grand Ave., Ames, Iowa 50010
- 45th Gen Hosp—(June) Mario Celano, 40 Drake Rd., Somerset, N.J. 08873
- 57th CA Bn (WW2)—(July) Victor Grable, 323 Fifield Ave., Conneaut, O. 44030

- 62nd Sig Radio Intel Co—(July) A. Tippet, 1302 Stocker Ave., Flint, Mich. 48503
- 66th Ord Bn, Co D, 3404th Ord Bn (Iceland)—(July) Al Frederick, 233 Maplewynde Rd., W. Bend, Wi. 53095
- 78th Div—(July) Richard Jones, Box 82918, Atlanta, Ga. 30354
- 79th CAAA, F Bat—(May) Nolan Wickles, 803 Burch, Brenham, Texas 77833
- 91st Gen Hosp—(June) Edna Bruhn, P.O. Box 104, Clinton, Iowa 52732
- 96th Div—(July) Alex Markus, 4910 N. Springfield Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60625
- 102nd Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bethel, Conn. 06801
- 104th Eng, Co A (WW1)—(June) Jos Johnson, 356 Chestnut St., Nutley, N.J. 07110
- 106th Div—(July) John Gallagher, 4003 Frances St., Temple, Pa. 19560
- 110th Inf, Mach Gun Co (WW1)—(May) Richard Lucht, 1836 6th Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa. 15004
- 112th Cav Reg't (Midwest Reunion)—(Aug) Lionel Carter, 1621 Cleveland St., Evanston, Ill. 60202
- 12th Inf, Co A (WW1, WW2)—(July) Frank DeLury, RD #2, Corry, Pa. 16407
- 133rd Eng Combat Bn, Co B (WW2)—(July) L. A. Belluscio, Toms River, N.J.
- 132nd Gen'l Hosp—(Sept) John Schoepf, 907 N. 18th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 60160
- 142nd Inf, Co F—(June) W. Alsworth, P.O. Box 535, Breckenridge, Tex. 76024
- 181st Sig Depot Co (Korea 1950-53)—(Aug) Ammon Peffley, RD #3, Box 229, Lebanon, Pa. 17042
- 187th Abn Rct (1950-54)—(Sept) William Liell, 291 14th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11215
- 215th Coast Art'y AA—(July) Didace Venne, Box 103, Mt. Iron, Minn. 55768
- 218th Field Art'y, Bats A & E, B & F—(Sept) Henry Moore, 2008 Pacific Ave., Forest Grove, Ore. 97116
- 245th Combat Eng, Co C—(May) James Dennis, P.O. Box 283, Shelbyville, Tenn. 37160
- 272nd Field Art'y Bn—(Aug) George Hendon, 4232 Greenbriar, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412
- 337th Reg't & Att Units—(July) Charles Hacker, 816 N. Shippen St., Lancaster, Pa. 17301
- 338th Eng Reg't—(July) Henry Allgeier, 3211 Norman Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40220
- 352nd CA SI Bn (AA)—(July) Dale Beach, 1621 Dreher St., Sacramento, Ca. 95814
- 406th AAA Gun Bat, 367th Combat Eng—(July) Mrs. Russell Beverley, 105 Viewmont Ct., Rt. 7, Charlottesville, Va. 22901

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- SAVES TIME, WORRY, TENSION



EASY TO USE

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Blood Pressure Machine (Z73254) . . . Only \$15.95
If you don't have one, **Professional Stethoscope (Z47258)** available for **only \$4.95.**

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Hanover Bldg., Hanover, Penna. 17331

Kindly rush _____ Blood Pressure Machines (Z73254) for only \$15.95 plus 85¢ to cover postage and handling on full money back guarantee if I am not completely satisfied.

☐ Please send _____ Stethoscope(s) (Z47258) for just \$4.95 plus 50¢ to cover p.p. & handling on same full money back guarantee.

☐ **SAVE!** Order complete kit (Blood Pressure Machine and Stethoscope) for just \$19.95 plus \$1.00 p.p. & handling. You save \$1.30 (Z73353).

Penna. & Md. residents add sales tax. Enclosed is \$_____

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☐ BANKAMERICARD ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

My Card Expires _____
Acct. # _____
Master Charge Interbank # _____

NAME _____ (PLEASE PRINT)
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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NEWS

410th Inf Reg't, Co D—(June) Macon Barber, P.O. Box 443, Jamesville, N.C. 27846
 411th Reg't, Co M—(June) Vernon Silha, Box 178, Coon Valley, Wis. 55623
 414th Eng Co—(June) Otto Werner, P.O. Box 474, LaCrosse, Wis. 54601
 471st Ambulance Co (WW2)—(Apr.) Jim Lamia, 4147 Garvey Dr., Mehlville, Mo.
 512th Eng Lt Ponton Co—(July) Leonard Sager, RR #3, Robinson, Ill. 62454
 550th Airborne Inf Bn—(Sept) Corbitt Collins, 352 Hopkins St., Morrow, O. 45152
 556th AAA Aw Bn (WW2)—(July) H. Lashhorn, Sr., 3516 Williams Dr., Weirton, W.V.
 557th AAA Bn—(May) Louis Edell, 2904 Oakcrest Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21234
 607th Ord Bn—(Aug) J. O'Bryan, Hix, W. Va. 25968
 636th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug) Henry Probst, Rt. 2, Syracuse, Neb.
 705th Tank Dest Bn—(July) George Burton, P.O. Box 409, North East, Pa. 16428
 726th Amphib Tractor Bn—(July) Robert Priest, 2559 N. 23rd St., Lafayette, Ind. 47904
 744th Rwy Oper Bn—(June) Leonard Gulbranson, 624 2nd St., Proctor, Minn. 55810
 780th EPD Co—(July) George Oehling, 1402 Oak Drive, Castle Shannon, Pa. 15234
 817th Tank Dest Bn—(May) Ted Warner, 280 Hastings Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14215
 815th Avn Eng Bn, Co B—(July) James Madison, 1200 Dill St., Newport, Ar. 72112
 951st Eng Topog Co—(Apr) Nicholas Bredice, 31 France St., Norwalk, Conn. 06851
 974th Sig Co (WW2)—(June) Dean Ussery, 1752 Central Ave., Sullivan's Island, S.C. 29482
 Topographic Eng (WW2)—(Aug) James Heyer, Box 308, Sumner, Iowa 50674

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(Sept) Herbert Krakow, 82 W. Garden Green, Port Hueneema, Ca.
 6th Marine Div & 1st Prov'l Brigade—(Aug) James Scotia, Box 21, West Side Sta. Worcester, Mass. 01602
 6th Naval Dist Shore Patrol—(July) C. Hardeman, 4189 Windsor Castle Way, Decatur, Ga. 30034
 7th Seabees (WW2)—(July) Jack Meadows, Jenkinsville, So. Car. 29065
 40th Seabees—(Apr. Los Angeles) (Oct. Philadelphia) Lyle Bramson, 15 Crane Dr., San Anselmo, Calif. 94960
 83rd Patrol Sqdn (VP)—(June) C. Godager, 2617 Los Feliz Way, Carmichael, Calif. 95608
 114th Seabees—(Sept) George Purnell, 26 Windsor Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201
 USS Aaron Ward (DM34)—(July) Willis Guyer, 1139 W. 31st St., Houston, Tex. 77018
 USS Density (AM218)—(July) William Brandstetter, 808 Roxbury Rd., Rockford, Ill. 61107
 USS Etamin (AK93)—(July) Leslie Wright, 2574 Perry Lk Rd., Ortonville, Mich. 48462

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Dec. 31, 1973

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1973. \$ 1,828,367
 Benefits paid since April 1958 15,443,758
 Basic units in force (number) 139,941
 New Applications approved since
 Jan. 1, 1973 8,193
 New Applications declined 1,373
 New Applications suspended
 (applicant failed to return
 health form) 1,101

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) to \$1,000 in decreasing steps. Protection no longer stops at age 75, coverage may be carried for life as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to four units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, prorated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

PHOTO BY DON FRANCIONE



Post 1873, Brooklyn, N.Y., honored two Golden Gloves boxers and also honored the legendary former heavyweight champion, Jack Dempsey. L. to rt.: Finance Officer J. Scognamiglio; Adjutant J. Mack; Post Cmdr J. Mondello, presenting plaque to Jack Dempsey.

USS Knapp (DD653)—(July) Paul Ebbs, Jr., 1633 Kings Down Circle, Dunwoody, Ga. 30338
 USS Leviathan (WW1)—(Apr.) Lincoln Hedlander, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830
 USS Nereus (AS17) Plank-Owners, Boot Camp Co 4027-44 (Farragut, Idaho)—(June) John Groo, 2109 Illinois St., Vallejo, Calif.
 USS Ptarmigan (AM376)—(July) P. Nelson, 5022 Howard Ave., Los Alamitos, Calif.
 USS Topeka (CL67, 1944-49)—(Aug) James Wilson, 618 Abbott St., Muncie, Ind. 47303
 USS Yorktown (VF42)—(May) Harold Milton, 553 Laughlin Rd. N., Stratford, CT
 LCS (L) 7 Survivors—(May) Larry Blaisdell, 15 Cottontail Lane, Sullivan, Ill. 61951
 LST 288—(Sept.) Herbert Meyer, Sr., 2414 Sheburn Rd., Millville, N.J. 08332
 Seabee Veterans of America—(Aug) Jack Wright, Hilton Hotel, 921 S.W. 6th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97204

AIR

29th Air Service Gp—(July) Frank Pace, 315 W. 15th St., Dover, O. 44622
 45th & 143rd Aero Sqdns (WW1)—(May) Samuel Paul, 540 E. Gravers Lane, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 19118
 79th Airdrome Sqdn (WW2)—(May) Richard Wood, 1308 5th St., Earle, Ark. 72331
 344th Air Service Sqdn—(July) Keith Bee, 650 Gregg Ave., Bridgeville, Pa. 15017
 361st Ftr Gp—(July) Anthony Shuda, 2317 No. Sheridan Rd., Peoria, Ill. 61604
 369th Ftr Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug) Floyd Myers, RR #1, Leipsic, O. 45856
 388th Bomb Gp—(Aug) Edward Huntzinger, P.O. Box 965, Cape Coral, Fla. 33904
 434th Tp Carrier Gp—(July) Philip Salk, Pub Rel., 1625 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
 444th Bomb Gp—(Aug) John Kavulich, 143 N. 5th St., Indiana, Pa. 15701
 466th Bomb G H & 2nd Air Div—(July) John Woolnough, 7752 Harbour Blvd., Miramar, Fla. 33023
 1126th MP O'Seas Co—(Aug) Ernest Langheim, Box 766, Pawnee, Ill. 62558
 Ex-POWs in Romania—(Aug) LeRoy Drane, 7209 Arrowwood Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40222

MISCELLANEOUS

China-Burma-India—(Aug) Robert Nesmith, 6738 Long Dr., Houston, Tex. 77017
 Pennsylvania Survivors of the Pearl Harbor Attack—(July) Harry Buser, 485 Madison Ave., York, Pa. 17404

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial to those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Darius Allen, Armin B. Barney, Fred C. Brittain, Anton B. Chavez and Robert D. Copsey (all 1973) Post 5, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Glenn R. Easterly, Walter E. Gunderson, Charles H. Lindsay and Bernard Roelle (all 1973) Post 134, Peetz, Colo.

Lee M. Corson, Joseph Daugherty, J. Frank Dearth, Alf M. Deisz and John J. Dougherty (all 1968) Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

Lionel Martelle (1972), Joe E. Milburn, Clarence Miller, Henry Miller and Jacob G. Miller (all 1969) Post 210, Danville, Ill.

Claude Hurley, William Londott, Sr., Hugh

McCrary, Stanley Z. Owen and Freddie Patman (all 1973) Post 112, Brownstown, Ind.
 George M. Orr (1973) Post 491, Duncombe, Iowa

Allan W. Hall, Ralph H. Jordan and Philip L. Vining (all 1973) Post 91, Yarmouth, Me.

John Dekowski, Thomas J. Gajewski, Leonard Kaniecki and Joseph J. Kaczynski (all 1973) Post 95, Baltimore, Md.

Sherman R. Parker, William L. Beckward, John L. Stephens, Jr., Ralph L. Jones (all 1973) and John E. Trimble (1972) Post 153, Cumberland, Md.

Thomas B. Rydes (1972) Post 404, So. Barre, Mass.

Laurence L. Kusler and Harold C. Berg (both 1973) Post 375, Atwater, Minn.

Harold L. Hopkins (1973) Post 111, Custer, Mont.

Walter Shea (1969) Post 125, Pennsauken, N.J.

Marvin B. Martinique, Paul Devries, George Coronato and Raymond G. Pickett (all 1973) Post 161, Passaic, N.J.

John S. Crawford (1973) Post 459, North Brunswick, N.J.

Dominick Principe (1973) Post 13, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Frank H. Valone, Charles E. Waller, Charles T. Williams, Owen Williams and Floyd C. Witchley (all 1973) Post 24, Rome, N.Y.

Arthur Ball, Raymond Cerda, William Cravata, Harold Edmonds and Robert Flannery (all 1973) Post 291, Greenville, N.Y.

Herman Ehlers (1968), Al Wadman (1970), Edward Koval (1971), George Kennedy (1973) and Robert Hickey (1972) Post 1024, Bronx, N.Y.

Earl Taton, Max Fife, Leo Gillespie, Henry Buskuhl and Richard Lagrone (all 1973) Post 7, Blackwell, Okla.

Andrew J. Kitchens (1973) Post 29, Lawton, Okla.

Earl J. Batto, Frank S. Brewer, Owen D. Cameron, Lewis Dorn, Sr. and Dempsey D. Dye (all 1973) Post 498, Rochester, Pa.

Dominic Scafield (1958), and Glenn Conway (1973) Post 499, Point Marion, Pa.

Joseph C. Langer, Julius G. Lutz, Robert B. Mankin, Albert M. McCue and Louis A. Meyer (all 1972) Post 507, Norwood, Pa.

Charles J. Brown, Lester C. Benninger, George C. Dinkel, Leo C. Drabent and Joseph Baker (all 1973) Post 611, Easton, Pa.

Fred T. Hubbs, E. G. Price, Houston A. Williams, Sr., F. D. "Ted" Wingfield and Ben Allen (all 1973) Post 49, Elizabethton, Tenn.

W. R. Roberts (1951) and Price Fufts (1971) Post 173, McMinnville, Tenn.

John W. Ansell, Harry Kveum, Albert C. Nelson, Arthur Partridge and Sydney Pygott (all 1973) Post 127, Bothell, Wash.

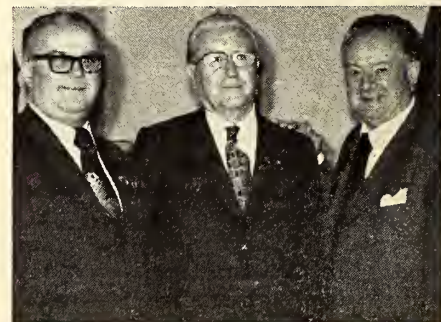
Peter J. Beitzel, Edward Colanchick, August H. Fanslav, Edw. P. Hamilton, Will Kiel (all 1969) Post 165, Two Rivers, Wis.

Chester E. Lawton, Erwin H. Luebke, Ray D. Martin, George Masterson and Paul H. Mathewson (all 1972) Post 173, Whitewater, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to: "L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.



Visiting the headquarters of the Italian Veterans Assoc. in Rome were (l-r) Ralph Hall, Dep't of Labor, Washington, D.C.; John Fornacca, Alt. Nat'l Executive Committeeman, Dep't Adjutant, Italy; and Hon. Giuseppe Riva, vice president, of the Italian Veterans Association.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A HOUSE? JOB PROSPECTS FOR COLLEGE GRADS. APPLIANCE KILOWATT FACTS.

Construction of new dwelling units this year is going to be way down from the 2 million-plus figure of 1973.

It isn't because there is a surplus of homes and apartments (there isn't), or that mortgage money is all that tight (it's been loosening up lately). The downturn is due to high land and building costs, peak interest rates and fear that the energy crisis will leave new homeowners stranded.

Financial experts wonder, however, if postponement of home buying really is warranted in many cases. Here's why: prices of land and real estate are pretty sure to rise year after year (6% annually would be a good horseback guess); ergo, postponing a purchase may not save the prospective buyer much, if anything. In fact, if interest rates don't drop appreciably in the years ahead, the fellow who delays too long will short-change himself and be faced with bigger and bigger downpayments besides.

While banks and savings and loan associations aren't pleading for new borrowers, they likely can finance most mortgages. Your real estate broker, lawyer or the seller usually can help you locate a source of funds.

★ ★ ★

Although many fingers are crossed over employment levels in the months ahead, this year's college graduates may do surprisingly well—if they are engineers, accountants or business administration majors.

Both the College Placement Council and the Endicott Report (Northwestern Univ.) agree that engineers, especially, will have smooth sailing—one reason being that relatively low enrollments in that discipline have created a shortage of new talent. Accountants again should have no problem; business majors will be back in favor, and candidates with a desire to do sales work also should get a good hearing.

Industries that expect to do a lot of active recruiting are metals; packaging; chemicals; drugs; building materials and construction; and petroleum (this one should be exceptionally receptive to newcomers). Also, look for a fair amount of action in foods; beverages; tires and rubber; the federal government; aerospace; electronic instruments, and services.

On the other hand, the following will pull in their horns: automotive; mechanical equipment; banking, finance and insurance; consulting firms; nonprofit and education institutions, and local and state governments.

Students with liberal arts degrees will, as in the past couple of years, find the job market skimpy. Experts say this type of applicant would do well to take some business-related courses to shore up his prospects.

★ ★ ★

Now that the cost of electricity is rising (and power is scarce to boot), you may want to think about how much juice your appliances consume. Here are the big users, with an estimate of annual kilowatt-hour requirements: refrigerator, 1,830; window air conditioner, 1,390; freezer, 1,200; range, 1,175; clothes dryer, 990; color TV, 500 (a black & white set uses 360); dehumidifier, 380; dishwasher, 365; attic fan, 290. Low on the list are sewing machines, shavers, clocks, toothbrushes and vacuum cleaners. In fact, while an air conditioner may cost you over \$40 annually in electric bills, a clock will run on 50¢. Cost of a kilowatt hour is about 3¢.

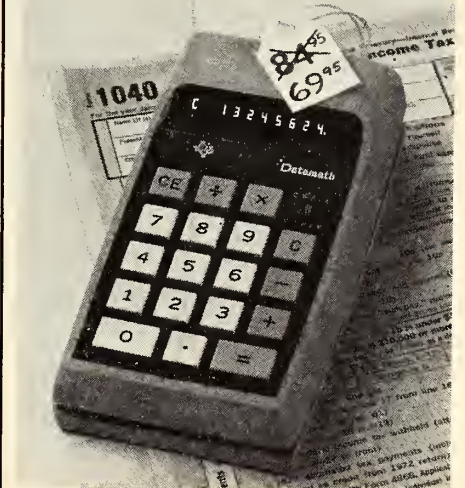
★ ★ ★

Here's a medical pointer you may want to bear in mind:

DIABETES: This disease—failure of the pancreas to turn sugar and starches into energy—can creep up on you insidiously. It's easy to detect from a urine or blood sample, but most people don't bother. You might become suspicious, though, if you develop an unusually big appetite; are thirsty all the time; urinate frequently, and suffer loss of weight and energy. Incidentally, most diabetics are middle age or over; women get the disease more often than men; and while there's no "cure," diabetes can be controlled successfully.

By Edgar A. Grunwald

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"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

bombardment from British frigates, Howe's troops stormed ashore at Kips Bay—near what is now 34th Street and the East River. Several regiments of Connecticut militia, detailed to guard this potential beachhead, ran for their lives before a single British soldier stepped ashore from their attack flatboats. An almost berserk Washington lashed at the running Yankees with the flat of his sword and then sat numbly on his horse—about on the site of the present New York Public Library—practically begging the British to capture or kill him. An aide led the distraught American commander to safety just in time. Meanwhile, Howe showed no interest in pushing his men across Manhattan Island to the Hudson. If he had done so promptly, he would have certainly cut off the 5,000 Americans still in New York City. They managed to scamper up the Hudson side of the island to join their brothers-in-arms entrenched on Harlem Heights.

Once more there was not the slightest attempt at a hot pursuit. Instead, the Howes occupied New York City, and on September 19th made another try at reconciliation. They issued a joint proclamation urging the Americans to negotiate with them to restore peace and reunite the empire. Everyone—rebels, loyalists and even British officers—gave this document a common horse laugh. The loyalists complained because the Howes offered no specific terms (not knowing, of course, that they were forbidden to do so). The rebels hooted at the Howes' claim that the King was ready to revise those troublesome acts of Parliament that had started the war. The British officers thought the proclamation made their army and the navy look weak and silly.

Once more the Howes gave Washington two weeks to think about his perilous position and contemplate alternatives, while they hoped for signs that their peace proclamation had created a change of American heart.

When these signs were not forthcoming, they resumed the offensive. They went about it in a way that seemed practically designed to make sure that they did not capture Washington and smash his army. Maj. Gen. Henry Clinton, Howe's second in command, urged him to outflank Washington by landing a hefty hunk of the army at New Rochelle and driving across Westchester to White Plains. Whoever commanded the hills around White Plains commanded

Westchester County. Washington, if he managed to get his army out of Manhattan, would have no place to go. The Howes ignored this good advice and on October 12th landed 5,000 men at Throg's Neck.

More an island than a peninsula, this spit of land was easily defended by a few hundred Americans who tore up the causeway connecting it to the mainland and dug in on the Westchester shore. Even if the British had gotten ashore, they were nowhere near the main roads that they wanted to cut. It was almost as if the Howes were politely signaling Washington



"All right! All right! Go to bed! I'll give you your allowance in the morning!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

that they intended to come around his right flank, and he had better start doing something to get his men out of Manhattan before he was bottled up.

After five fruitless days of skirmishing, Howe pulled his men off Throg's Neck and landed them at Pell's Point. He pushed inland against light resistance, but he was still nowhere near the key roads that he would have been long since astride if he had landed at New Rochelle in the first place. While he was on the march, another 8,000 Hessians sailed into New York harbor, raising Howe's total strength to almost 35,000 men (he had picked up an additional three or four thousand as smaller detachments arrived in the course of the summer). Still Howe tiptoed through Westchester, practically begging Washington to get out of Manhattan and entrench at White Plains before he got there. On

October 25th he was within four miles of White Plains, and inexplicably stopped for two full days, giving the Americans time to pull together their long, crawling baggage train and organize their exhausted regiments for a semblance of defense.

By now, General Howe's men—and many of his officers—were so disgusted with him that he was advised that if he did not attack Washington the morale of his army might suffer. On October 28th, the British commander made a halfhearted assault on one wing of the American army. It promptly collapsed. Howe refused to let the rest of his army so much as fire a gun at the shaken Americans. One British officer became so exasperated that he wrote in his diary: "O thou spirit of the great Wolfe, the more I see, the more I think of thee, and the more I revere thy most sacred memory." (James Wolfe, the conqueror of Quebec, was a general who went for the enemy's jugular and never let go.)

WASHINGTON now made one more in his series of steps that might have finished him as a general in the year 1776. He divided his army not merely in two parts but in three parts. He left several thousand of his best men isolated in Fort Washington on northern Manhattan. Eleven thousand more were left behind in Westchester County, and he led 5,400 across the river into New Jersey to defend that state. A deserter conveniently handed Howe the plans to Fort Washington, and on November 16th he attacked the crude pentagonal earthwork and its outlying forts with 8,000 men. By 3 p.m., all the outposts had been overrun and their survivors driven into the main fort. While Washington watched in agonized helplessness from the New Jersey side of the Hudson, the American commander at Fort Washington surrendered. With him went 146 irreplaceable cannon, 12,000 shot and shell, 2,800 muskets and 400,000 cartridges.

Washington's divided army now gave General Howe an opportunity so irresistible that not even he could ignore it without arousing more criticism from his officers and men. On November 20th, he launched Maj. Gen. Charles Lord Cornwallis across the Hudson with 6,000 men to capture Fort Lee, opposite Fort Washington. Again, surprise was complete. The Americans had to run for their lives, abandoning 30 more cannon and tons of ammunition and stores. Cornwallis was no Howe. He went after Washington with furious energy, driving his troops as much as

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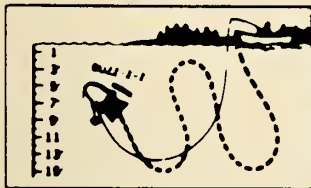
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CONTINUED

"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

20 miles in a single day through heavy rain. By the time Washington got his rear guard across the Raritan near New Brunswick, his army had dwindled to 3,400 dispirited men. But Howe had a leash on Cornwallis. His orders forbade His Lordship to cross the Raritan. For days Cornwallis sat on the east bank of this small river, waiting for permission to advance. Washington, meanwhile, was leisurely shipping his men across the Delaware and collecting every boat for 75 miles up and down the river to discourage pursuit.

IN THE American army, and in the American capital, Philadelphia, defeatism and panic reigned. Henry Clinton and others on Howe's staff told him that now was the moment to end the war. Howe was planning to dispatch Clinton to Newport, R.I., with 6,000 men to secure an ice-free port for the British fleet. The devil with ice-free ports and plans for next year's campaign, Clinton told Howe. He begged to lead the 6,000 men in an assault on Philadelphia, either by a lunge up the Delaware, or by fighting their way across the river from New Jersey, while Cornwallis made a similar attack with the 6,000 men Howe had left sitting on the east bank of the Raritan.

The Howes thought it over and decided instead to issue another call for a negotiated peace. This time it came in the form of a proclamation commanding the Americans to abandon their arms and go home. Anyone who appeared before a British official and swore an oath of loyalty and obedience within 60 days would be forgiven, no matter what his rebellious misdeeds. The proclamation was moderately effective in New Jersey, where British power was being backed by bayonets. Elsewhere it was ignored.

On December 6th, Howe unleashed Cornwallis and this aggressive commander soon hounded the last of Washington's rear guard across the Delaware. This meant the entire state of New Jersey was in British hands. Philadelphia was only a day's march from Trenton. Washington's assiduous collection of available boats could only have delayed Howe a few days, if he really wanted to attack. There were hundreds of shipwrights and carpenters in the British navy who could have knocked together several dozen flatboats in a week. Or the British could have transported the specially designed attack flatboats they had used to land on Long Island

and at Kips Bay across New Jersey in wagons.

Washington had distributed his 3,400 men along some 25 miles of the Delaware's west bank. Breaking through this thin screen to establish a beachhead would have been absurdly simple. Instead, Howe once more declined to destroy Washington's army and wipe out the one obstacle to the end of the rebellion. On December 13th, he announced that the campaign was over and he was going into winter quarters.

By now it should be clear from the pattern of Howe's behavior that he and his brother, the Admiral, were determined *not* to destroy Washing-



"Ring around the collar!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ton's army. Because their goal was reconciliation, not conquest, they believed that it was important for the Americans to retain some semblance of force, even if it were only a shred of an army in being. If the rebellion were utterly smashed, there was nothing to stop the hawks in the British government from inflicting a harsh, Irish-Scottish style peace on America. American leaders like Washington and Jefferson and Adams would be shipped to London to be hanged, drawn and quartered. Their property would be seized and distributed to the King's favorites and the Americans would be embittered for generations. This was the kind of peace that the Howes were striving mightily to avoid. They also still hoped, by a generous distribution of pardons and a gentle administration of recaptured territory, to start the

NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 375 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every Plant will be labeled. Order by mail.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties. \$.89 each.

Prices on Rose Bushes: .89 each, 6 for \$5.00 — 12 for \$9.60, your choice of varieties

REDS

Red Radiance
Better Times
Crimson Glory
Poinsettia

TWO TONES

President Hoover
Betty Uprichard
Edith N. Perkins
Constance

CLIMBERS

Cl. Blaze Red
Cl. Red Tanager
Cl. Golden Charm
Cl. Pink Radiance
Cl. White Am. Beauty

YELLOWS

Eclipse
Golden Charm
Peace
Luxemburg
Golden Dawn

PINKS

Pink Radiance
The Doctor
Columbia
Picture
K.T. Marshall

WHITES

K.A. Victoria
Caledonia
K. Louise
Rex Anderson
White Am. Beauty

FLOWERING SHRUBS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Cree Myrtle-Red, Purple, Pink,
White, 1 to 2 ft. \$.69 ea.
Spirea Van Houttei-White, 1-2 ft.29 ea.
Weigela-Var. or Pink, 1-2 ft.29 ea.
Althea-Red or Purple, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Althea-Pink or White, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Forsythia-Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft.59 ea.
Tamarix-Pink, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Bush Honeysuckle-Red, Pink, White,
1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
White Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Persian Lilac-Purple, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Old Fashioned Lilac-1 to 2 ft.49 ea.
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.49 ea.
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Dak Leaf Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.49 ea.
Deutzia-White, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Deutzia-Pink, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Mockorange-White, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Rose of Sharon, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Red Dziedogwood, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Pussy Willow, 4 to 6 ft.69 ea.
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Red Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.49 ea.
Jap Snowball, 1 to 2 ft.25 ea.
Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
White Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Spirea, Anthony Waterer-Red, 1 ft.39 ea.
French Lilac-Red, White, Purple,
1 to 2 ft.98 ea.
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Butterfly Bush-Purple, 1 to 2 ft.65 ea.
Butterfly Bush-Pink, 1 to 2 ft.65 ea.
Virex-Purple, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Azalea-White, Purple, Red or Pink,
1/2 to 1 ft.69 ea.
*Rose Acacia, 1 ft.39 ea.
Red Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Black Chokeberry, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
*Hydrangea Arborecescens-1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Winter Honeysuckle, 1 to 2 ft.29 ea.
Arrowwood Viburnum, 1/2 to 1 ft.79 ea.
Witchhazel, 1 to 2 ft.79 ea.
Burning Bush, 1 to 2 ft.98 ea.
Flowering Pomegranate, 1/2 to 1 ft.79 ea.

FLOWERING TREES—

Magnolia: 1/2 to 1 ft.55 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.1.98 ea.
Red Flowering Dogwood, 3 ft.1.98 ea.
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.1.59 ea.
3 1/2 to 5 ft.2.98 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood;
2 to 3 ft.39 ea.
White Flowering Dogwood;
4 to 6 ft.98 ea.
Flowering Peach;
Red, White 2 to 3 ft.1.29 ea.
Flowering Crab; Red, Pink,
2 to 3 ft.1.29 ea.
Pink Flowering Mimosa; 3 ft.49 ea.
Sourwood; Collected 2-3 ft.69 ea.
Red Weeping Peach; 2-3 ft.1.29 ea.
Purple Leaf Plum; 2-3 ft.1.29 ea.
Chinese Red Bud; 1-2 ft.49 ea.
Golden Rain Tree; 1-2 ft.89 ea.
Golden Chain Tree; 1-2 ft.89 ea.
Smoke Tree; 1-2 ft.1.25 ea.
American Red Bud; 2-3 ft.39 ea.
*Tree of Heaven; 3 1/2 to 5 ft.49 ea.
Magnolia Soulangiana; 1-2 ft.1.39 ea.
Wisteria Tree; 2-3 ft.1.49 ea.
Rose Sharon Tree; 2-3 ft.49 ea.
European Mountain Ash; 3 ft.2.49 ea.
Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn;
3 1/2 to 5 ft.4.49 ea.
Double Pink, Flowering Cherry;
3 to 4 ft.3.98 ea.
Paw Paw; Attractive Flowers;
3 to 4 ft.98 ea.

Pink Flowering Mimosa; 4-6 ft.98 ea.
American Red Bud; 4-6 ft.98 ea.
Dwarf Red Buckeye; 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Forsythia Tree; 4-5 ft.69 ea.
White Fringe; 2-3 ft.1.29 ea.
5-N-1 Flowering Crab 3 ft.3.49 ea.

SHADE TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Silver Maple, 3 ft.49 ea.
Silver Maple, 4-6 ft.98 ea.
Chinese Elm, 2 ft.19 ea.; 3-4 ft.49 ea.
Chinese Elm, 4-6 ft.98 ea.
Green Weeping Willow, 4-6 ft.69 ea.
Catalpa Tree, 2-3 ft.29 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 1-2 ft.89 ea.
Ginkgo Tree, 3-5 ft.298 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 2 ft.79 ea.
Pin Oak or Red Oak, 3-5 ft.1.29 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 2 ft.79 ea.
Willow Oak or Scarlet Oak, 3-5 ft.1.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 3-4 ft.29 ea.
Lombardy Poplar, 4-6 ft.59 ea.
Fasson Red Leaf Maple, 3-5 ft.4.49 ea.
Sycamore, 3-4 ft.59 ea.
Sycamore, 4-6 ft.98 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 2 ft.29 ea.
*Sugar Maple, 3-5 ft.59 ea.
Sweet Gum, 2-3 ft.49 ea.
Sweet Gum, 4-6 ft.98 ea.
White Birch, 2-3 ft.69 ea.
White Birch, 4-6 ft.1.98 ea.
*Tulip Tree, 3-4 ft.49 ea.
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735),
3 to 5 ft.4.49 ea.
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313),
3 to 5 ft.4.95 ea.
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3-5 ft.4.49 ea.
Silver Variegated Maple, 3-5 ft.4.49 ea.
*Yellow Wood, 2-3 ft.98 ea.
Canoe Birch, 3-4 ft.1.79 ea.
White Ash, 3-4 ft.49 ea.
Green Ash, 3-4 ft.49 ea.
Persimmon, 1-2 ft.89 ea.
Dawson Redwood, 1-2 ft.1.49 ea.
Honey Locust, 3-4 ft.89 ea.
Morain Locust, 4-5 ft.4.98 ea.
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2-1 ft.98 ea.
*American Linden Tree, 3-5 ft.1.29 ea.
*Sassafras, 2-3 ft.49 ea.
*Scarlet Maple, 4-5 ft.2.49 ea.
Russian Mulberry, 2-3 ft.89 ea.
*Black Gum, 2-3 ft.79 ea.
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft.1.49 ea.
Norway Maple, 1-2 ft.49 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 2-3 ft.29 ea.
Golden Weeping Willow, 4-6 ft.98 ea.
Black Locust, 2-3 ft.98 ea.
Bald Cypress, 1-2 ft.49 ea.

FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Belle of Georgia Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Belle of Georgia Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Elberta Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Elberta Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
J.H. Hale Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
J.H. Hale Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
J.H. Hale Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Hale Haven Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Dixie Red Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Golden Jubilee Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Champion Peach, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Champion Peach, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Champion Peach, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Stamman Winesap Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Stamman Winesap Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Early Harvest Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.

Red Rome Beauty Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Red Jonathan Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Lodi Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Lodi Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Grimes Golden Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Yellow Transparent Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Yellow Delicious Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Early McIntosh Apple, 3-4 ft.1.49 ea.
5-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on
each tree, 3 ft.3.98 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 2-3 ft.2.39 ea.
Montmorency Cherry, 4-5 ft.3.98 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2-3 ft.2.39 ea.
Black Tartarian Cherry, 4-5 ft.3.98 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 2-3 ft.2.39 ea.
Early Richmond Cherry, 4-5 ft.3.98 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 2-3 ft.1.49 ea.
Kieffer Pear, 3-5 ft.1.98 ea.
Drient Pear, 2-3 ft.1.49 ea.
Drient Pear, 3-5 ft.1.98 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 2-3 ft.1.49 ea.
Bartlett Pear, 3-5 ft.1.98 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Moorpark Apricot, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2-3 ft.69 ea.
Early Golden Apricot, 2-3 ft.1.19 ea.
Nectarine, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.
Damson Plum, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.
Methley Plum, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2-4 ft.1.19 ea.

DWARF FRUIT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Belle of Ga. Peach, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Owari Golden Jubilee Peach,
2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Owari Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple,
2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Owari Early McIntosh Apple,
2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Jonathan Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Lodi Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Cortland Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Northern Spy Apple, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Owari Yellow Transparent Apple,
2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry,
2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Owari North Star Cherry, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2-3 ft.2.69 ea.

EVERGREENS— 1 or 2 Years Old

Glossy Abelia, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
*American Holly, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
*Rhododendron, 1/2-1 ft.39 ea.
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Cherry Laurel, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Nandina, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Boxwood, 1/2 ft.39 ea.
Irish Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Savin Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Burfordi Holly, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Owari Burfordi Holly, 1/2-1 ft.69 ea.
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2-1 ft.39 ea.
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2-1 ft.39 ea.
*Mountain Laurel, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
*Canadian Hemlock, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
*Short Leaf Pine, 1 ft.15 ea.
Slash Pine, 1/2-1 ft.15 ea.
Red Cedar, 1/2-1 ft.15 ea.
Hetzli Holly, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Foster Holly, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Chinese Holly, 1/2-1 ft.69 ea.
Andorra Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.

Cedrus Ocedara, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Jap Yew, 1/2-1 ft.79 ea.
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Globe Arborvitae, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Greek Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Gardena-White, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Camellia-Red, 1/2-1 ft.79 ea.
Norway Spruce—1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Euonymus Radican, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 ft.39 ea.
*White Pine, 1 ft.29 ea.
Austrian Pine, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Mugho Pine, 3-5 inch39 ea.
Scotch Pine, 3-5 inch19 ea.
White Spruce, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Douglas Fir, 1/2-1 ft.39 ea.
Hetzli Juniper, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Gray Carpet Ground Cover,
3-5 inch98 ea.
Blue Rug Ground Cover,
3-5 inch98 ea.

VINES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft.39 ea.
Wisteria Purple, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Bittersweet, 1 ft.29 ea.
*Clematis Vine-White, 1/2-1 ft.19 ea.
Grapes-Little or Niagara, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Grapes-Concord or Fredonia, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Grapes-Delaware or Catawba, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
Kudzu Vine, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft.39 ea.
*Trumpet Creeper, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2-1 ft.59 ea.
*Vince Minor Clumps08 ea.
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft.19 ea.
English Ivy, 4-8 inch29 ea.
Boston Ivy, 4-8 inch29 ea.
Euonymus Coloratus, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Ajuga Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr19 ea.
Euonymus Kewensis, 1/2 ft.19 ea.
Virginia Creeper, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.

NUT TREES— 1 or 2 Years Old

Hazel Nut, 1-2 ft.79 ea.
Hazel Nut, 3-5 ft.2.39 ea.
Butternut, 1-2 ft.49 ea.
Butternut, 3-4 ft.1.98 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
Chinese Chestnut, 3-5 ft.1.49 ea.
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1-2 ft.79 ea.
Pecan-Papershell, 2-3 ft.2.98 ea.
Pecan-Papershell, 3-4 ft.4.49 ea.
Black Walnut, 1-2 ft.39 ea.
Black Walnut, 3-5 ft.1.49 ea.
English Walnut, 2-3 ft.3.98 ea.
Shell Bark Hickory, 1-2 ft.69 ea.
American Beech Collected, 3-4 ft.49 ea.
Japanese Walnut, 3-4 ft.2.98 ea.

BERRY PLANTS, ETC.

Black Raspberry, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Red Everbearing Raspberry, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Dewberry, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Boysenberry, 1/2-1 ft.49 ea.
Blackberry, 1/2-1 ft.29 ea.
Gooseberry, 1/2-1 ft.98 ea.
Figs, 1-2 ft.1.49 ea.
10 Asparagus, 1 year Roots1.00
25 Strawberry-Blakemore or
Tenn. Beauty1.25
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry2.00

BULBS, AND PERENNIALS

3 Pampas Grass-White Plumes1.29
12 Hibiscus, Mallow Marvel
in Mixed Colors1.00
8 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots1.29
5 Cannas, Red, Pink, Yellow1.49
20 Iris-Blue or Purple1.39
20 Day Lilies, Roots1.19
Drange Flowers1.19
8 Creeping Phlox, Pink, Blue,
White and Red1.39

6 Fancy Leaf Caladium,
Red, White1.39
8 Alyssum, Gold Dust1.29
8 Candytuft (Iberis), Semp. White1.29
8 Baby's Breath, White1.29
8 Shasta Daisy, Alaska1.29
6 Delphinium, Dark Blue1.29
8 Tritoma, Mixed1.29
8 Lupines, Mixed Colors1.29
5 Sedum, Dragon Blood1.29
4 Clematis, Yellow1.29
8 Fall Asters, Red or White1.29
8 Fall Asters, Pink or Lavender1.29
*6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven1.29
2 Peonies, Red, Pink, or White1.29
4 Dahlias, Red or Pink1.29
4 Dahlias, Purple or Yellow1.29
3 Liriope, Big Blue1.29
3 Liriope, Variegated1.29

HEDGE PLANTS

100 South Privet, 1-2 ft.2.98
25 North Privet, 1-2 ft.1.50
25 California Privet, 1-2 ft.1.50
25 Multiflora Rose, 1-2 ft.1.98
25 Golden Border Forsythia
1-2 ft.2.00
12 Lombardy Popular: For Hedge
1-2 ft.2.00
25 Evergreen Hemlock Hedge
1-2 ft.3.50

NATIVE WILD FLOWERS— Collected from the Mountains

5 Lady's Slipper, Pink1.29
6 Blood Root, White Flowers1.29
6 Dutchman Breeches, White1.29
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Purple1.29
3 Dogtooth Violet, Yellow1.29
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue1.29
3 Partridge Berry1.29
3 Passionflower1.29
6 Bird Foot Violet, Blue1.29
6 Trilliums, Mixed Colors1.29
6 Blue Bells1.29
6 Maiden Hair Fern1.29
8 Hayscented Fern1.29
10 Christmas Fern1.29
4 Cinnamon Fern1.29
3 Royal Fern1.29
6 White Violets1.29
6 Hepatica, Mixed Colors1.29
4 Solomon Seal, Yellow Flowers1.29
3 Trailing Arbutus, Pink1.29
4 Sweet Williams, Pink1.29
6 May Apple, White1.29
6 Cardinal Flower, Red1.29
5 Wild Ginger, Brown Flowers1.29
5 Spotted Wintergreen, White1.29
5 Rattlesnake Drchis, White1.29
5 Gentian, Blue Flowers1.29

FLORIBUNDA ROSES— 2 Year Field Grown

Floradora, Orange1.29 ea.
Red Pinocchio, Red1.29 ea.
Goldlocks, Yellow1.29 ea.
Summer Snow, White1.29 ea.
Pinocchio, Pink1.29 ea.

\$1.00 SPECIALS— Trees and Shrubs

10 Red Althea, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Hydrangea P.G., 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Sweet Shrub, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Mockorange, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
5 Japanese Snowball, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Pin Oak, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Mimosa, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Sugar Maple, 1-2 ft.1.00
10 Red Bud, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Red Dogwood, 1/2-1 ft.1.00
10 Weeping Willow, 1-2 ft.1.00
10 Tulip Tree, 1-2 ft.1.00

Our plants are Nursery grown from cuttings, seeds or budded stock unless otherwise stated. These have never been transplanted except those marked with (*) asterisks; which means those are collected from the wild state. Inspected by the Tennessee Dept. of Agriculture. This gives you a chance to buy at lower grower prices. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ON ARRIVAL OR WE WILL EITHER REPLACE OR REFUND YOUR MONEY. You may order as many or as few plants as you wish. Send 99 cents extra with order for postage and packing.

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CONTINUED

"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

reconciliation fever that the Americans so stubbornly resisted.

But various things went wrong both before and after Sir William Howe announced that the campaign of 1776 was over. In their advance across New Jersey, Howe's officers proved either inept or indifferent in enforcing his strict orders against plundering and abusing the inhabitants. Loyalists, rebels and neutralists were robbed and beaten and their women were occasionally raped with equal lack of discrimination. This turned many a moderate—and even a few loyalists—into fanatic rebels. More important, George Washington declined to accept Sir William's announcement that the year's campaign was over. On Christmas Day, he came storming across the Delaware river to tear apart the 1,400-man Hessian garrison at Trenton and send other garrisons at Bordentown and Burlington fleeing into the interior of New Jersey.

Cornwallis was sent hustling back to Trenton with an army of 6,000 men. But Washington coolly outmaneuvered him, slipped around his flank in a night march and smashed the British garrison at Princeton. The British hastily retired to New Brunswick, surrendering most of southern and western New Jersey to the rebels. American morale soared, and the Howes ruefully realized that the Americans really meant the slogan they shouted as they charged into Trenton: "Victory or death."

In the next few months, the citizens of New Jersey demonstrated they were equally unreconciled. American

Brig. Gen. Scotch Willie Maxwell roamed through the center of the state with a militia army of 1,000 men attacking British wagon trains and patrols. No one wearing a red coat was safe outside the perimeters of the two main British camps at Amboy and New Brunswick.

BY NOW, the Howes were discouraged and unhappy with their mission. On January 20th, Sir William glumly admitted to Lord George Germain, the American Secretary, "I do not now see a prospect of terminating the war but by a general action. . . ." This is the clearest record in his own words that he had avoided a general action throughout 1776. Washington, meanwhile, spent the winter thinking over the harsh lessons he had learned from that terrible year and decided that he would never again allow the British to maneuver him into a position where the fate of his army depended on a single pitched battle.

In spite of their discouragement, the Howes were still in command, and still had the strong support of George III. They therefore began planning for the year 1777. From a distance of 3,000 miles, the defeats of Trenton and Princeton seemed trifling compared to the resounding string of victories which the Admiral and the General had previously run up. Only the hardest of the hard liners, such as Lord George Germain, found fault with the Howes' repeated attempts to negotiate a reconciliation. Lord George condemned "this sentimental manner of making war."



McKaufer

"He'll be getting a new secretary soon. This one's spelling is terrible."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Why Rip Up Your Lawn? Zoysia Saves Time, Work And Money

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By Mike Senkiw
Agronomist

Every year I see people pour more and more money into their lawns. They dig, fertilize and lime. They rake it all in. They scatter their seed and roll and water it.

Amazon is the Trade Mark Registered U.S. Patent Office for our Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass.

Birds love it! Seeds which aren't washed away by rain give them a feast. But some seed grows, and soon it's time to weed, water and mow, mow . . . until summer comes to burn the lawn into hay, or crabgrass and diseases infest it.

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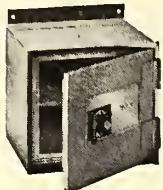
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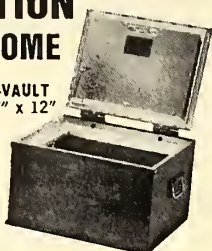
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CONTINUED

"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

His critical attitude undoubtedly played a part in the government's decision to create what amounted to a separate command for Maj. Gen. John Burgoyne. He was given 8,000 men and orders to invade the colonies from Canada and proceed to Albany, where he was presumably to link up with elements of Howe's army, thus guaranteeing British control of the strategic Hudson River and isolating New England.

Lord George also demonstrated his unhappiness with the Howes by declining to send them the 15,000 men Sir William claimed that he needed to guarantee success for the next campaign. Instead, he gave him 7,800, of whom 4,800 were Germans. At the same time, he warned the Howes not to renew their offers of pardon. He sternly ordered them to see to it that the rebels were "effectually distressed." Nevertheless, he approved Sir William Howe's plan of campaign—which called for a thrust across New Jersey to Philadelphia with most of his army, leaving a corps to defend New York and, as Howe wrote, "to facilitate to some degree the approach of the army from Canada." Germain carelessly thought that this last statement was a guarantee that Howe would cooperate with Burgoyne's invasion. He seemed to think that Howe could storm across New Jersey, seize Philadelphia, and come back to New York in plenty of time to sally up the Hudson and greet Burgoyne at Albany.

In America, neither Sir William nor his brother had the least inclination

to oblige Burgoyne. From their point of view, he had politicked them out of the reinforcements they needed to win the war on their terms. If he could fight his way to Albany, it was "good luck to you, Johnny." But they decided that they had neither the time nor the men to cooperate with him.

Sir William started the campaign toward Philadelphia so sluggishly, it was hard to believe he had his heart in the effort. In fact, some people claimed that his heart and several other parts of his anatomy were much too distracted by an American beauty whom he had picked up in Boston. Her name was Mrs. Joshua Loring, and Sir William mollified Mr. Joshua Loring by making him British Commissary of Prisoners. Americans made a good deal of propaganda out of the dalliance of "the British Anthony with his Cleopatra." They even imagined a plaintive loyalist singing in the late spring of 1777,

Awake, awake, Sir Billy,
There's forage in the plain.
Leave your little filly
And open the campaign.

Not until June 13th did Howe begin operations in New Jersey and the results were intensely frustrating to him. He and George Washington marched and countermarched back and forth across central New Jersey for two weeks, but at no time did Washington allow himself to be drawn into the general action that Howe finally desired. By the time Sir William realized that the American general had learned a lot in 1776 and had totally transformed his strategy and tactics, the month of June had vanished.

To invade Pennsylvania overland while Washington sat up in the New Jersey hills, ready to smash his lines of communication, was militarily unsound. With tight-lipped reluctance, Howe finally decided to evacuate all of New Jersey, abandoning thousands of loyalists to their fates. He put his men on his brother's ships and, to the astonishment of Washington and subordinate British generals such as Sir Henry Clinton, whom he left in New York, Howe sailed out of New York harbor and vanished southward into the Atlantic.

Sir William's original plan was to proceed to Philadelphia by way of the Delaware. But when the fleet reached the capes of the Delaware on July 30th, the General and the Admiral, now supercautious about the possibility of even a minor setback, decided that American harassment as



"Now you've got a choice—you can contribute something or else—"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

they moved up the river might be considerable. So they decided to invade Pennsylvania via the Chesapeake. Practically everyone except Sir William Howe thought this was madness. Not until August 25th did the weary soldiers set their feet on land again at the northern end of the Chesapeake. Sir William had consumed the entire summer—the heart of the campaigning season—and he had yet to fight more than a skirmish with Washington's army.

Meanwhile, in the wilderness of upper New York state, Gentleman Johnny Burgoyne's expedition was running into serious trouble. Unexpected swarms of militia appeared from western Massachusetts. The retreating Americans burned bridges, felled trees across the already difficult roads, destroyed livestock and grain, slowing the British advance to a crawl and threatening them with a severe shortage of supplies. On August 16th, while Howe's men were bobbing up the Chesapeake, a large hunk of Burgoyne's army was annihilated at Bennington, Vt., while attempting to raid the Connecticut River Valley for horses and food.

On September 11th, 1777, Sir William Howe got the general action with Washington's army for which he had

been marching and sailing all summer. At Brandywine Creek on the road to Philadelphia, Howe beat Washington with a mirror image of the tactics he had used on Long Island, swinging wide around the American right flank to get into their rear while pinning down most of the American army with a feint at the center. The plan worked beautifully. But the flanking march of 17 miles on a hot September day tired the British troops (so Howe claimed) and made pursuit impossible. Actually, although many of his regiments were badly mauled, Washington withdrew his army from the field in remarkably good order.

Howe marched triumphantly into Philadelphia. But the capture of the American capital did not seem to make the slightest impression on the Americans' will to resist. Nor did there emerge from the surrounding countryside the thousands of loyalists whom Howe had been told to expect in Pennsylvania. Instead, the British found themselves more or less isolated in the city, with their fleet unable to move up the Delaware River because of cannon fire from well-built American forts. Moreover, Washington soon gave Howe a nasty reminder that his army was far from defeated.

A shortage of housing forced Howe to divide his army, camping about 9,000 men in and around Germantown, while the rest garrisoned in Philadelphia. On October 4th, Washington's men came howling out of the foggy dawn to smash the Germantown camp. A wild, seesaw battle erupted. Several of Britain's best regiments panicked and fled. But confusion in the American ranks, caused by the dense fog and the arrival of British reinforcements from Philadelphia, tipped the balance in favor of the redcoats, and once more Washington withdrew rather than risk the destruction of his army.

Thirteen days later, John Burgoyne, surrounded by vastly superior American forces, surrendered his army at Saratoga. Seven thousand irreplaceable men became prisoners.

These two events, the battle of Germantown and Burgoyne's surrender, were the signals which France had been waiting to see. They convinced the ministers of Louis XVI that the Americans had a chance to win their revolution. Within a few months, Benjamin Franklin persuaded them to sign a treaty of alliance. French support in the form of money, guns, ships of the line, and finally an expeditionary force, turned



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CONTINUED

"Howe" the British lost the American Revolution

the Revolution into a war that the British could not hope to win.

Not too surprisingly, much of the blame for this situation descended on the heads of Maj. Gen. Sir William Howe and Admiral Lord Richard Howe. Lord George Germain, the American Secretary, swore that Howe had promised to cooperate with Burgoyne. Howe, insisting on a literal interpretation of what he had written, blamed the disaster on Germain and his fellow hard-liners in the British cabinet. To vindicate their reputations, both Howes resigned and sailed home to demand a Parliamentary investigation of their conduct of the war. The hearings were inconclusive. The government treated the Howes like bombs that might go off in their official faces at any moment. There was no pretense of accusing them of anything serious enough to warrant a court-martial. The King's ministers were satisfied to let a few second-rate generals and admirals who supported their point of view suggest that the Howes might have done better. Sir William and Lord Richard realized there was no hope of obtaining vindication from a Parliament in which the hawks still retained a strong majority. The hearings just trailed off.

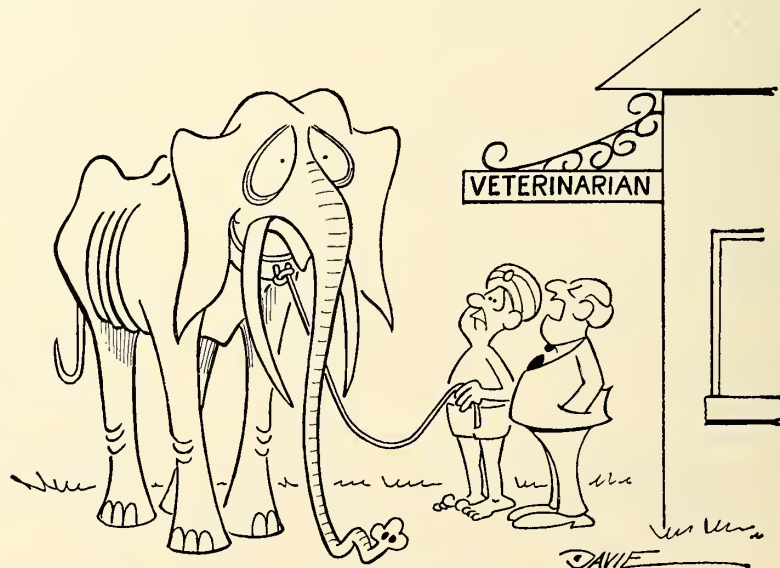
The Howes undoubtedly knew that in the long run they could not win the argument. They had unquestionably played a double game and seriously violated the letter of their instructions in their conduct of the war. By constantly refusing to strike the death blow in 1776, they gave the Americans the precious time they needed to organize their rebellion.

The Howes' policy failed because neither of them had visited America in the years between 1758, when their hero brother fought side by side with Americans, and 1776. In that time, the vast majority of Americans had lost faith in the integrity and good intentions of the British government. They strongly suspected—with good reason—that the British planned to convert America into another Ireland—a colony which existed only for the exploitation and enrichment of the British upper class. Moreover, by the time the Howes arrived the war had begun. Hundreds of Americans had been killed and wounded in battles on sea and land. Towns had been burned. The Americans were in no mood to take the Howes' word that the King would treat them benevolently, if only they would lay down their guns and promise to be good.

From a hard-nosed point of view, the Howes were hopelessly unrealistic. As Americans have learned in Vietnam and Korea, wars cannot be won when fought with only one hand. But the ties of blood and culture between England and America (which the Howes personified) make their failure more understandable. They felt these ties justified their avoidance of the cruel solution of all-out war. Americans should be the last to disagree with them.

At least once during 1976, we should all drink a toast to Sir William and Lord Richard Howe, the general and the admiral who lost a war—and a continent—because they wanted to be peacemakers rather than conquerors.

END



"First—I think you should take him off that diet..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

How is the "New Army" working out?

But let me emphasize that we are not trying to buy an Army. We will get the Army that the nation needs only by appeal to sacrifice and service.

And this brings me to the second, most important way that we are making the volunteer Army work, by insuring that service to the country is a meaningful part of the young man or woman's life. We are making Army service a step forward in their lives, not an interruption. And to do this we are putting a great emphasis on education and training, and on insuring that our soldiers' jobs are important and useful.

WE ARE doing this by making each soldier's job relate to the Army's mission, because this makes Army service mean something. Our young people want value from their lives. They want a job that matters and we've got that job. We are also working to eliminate unnecessary irritants. We think this will make the Army more attractive, and our surveys have borne this out.

We have developed a very attractive package of education and training. To the high school dropout who has the ability and motivation, we offer work toward a high school diploma, as an adjunct to training. To the high school graduate, an opportunity for college training, part of which may be as an adjunct to training. To junior college and college students, the possibility of further training, and even this may be as an adjunct to training. And to all of them, the Army offers vocational training that will be useful when the soldier returns to civilian life.

With a meaningful job, a decent standard of living, and real opportunities for continued education and training, young men and women can look upon a period of service to the country as a genuine step forward in their lives. And when they leave the service, they will realize other very important advantages. For one thing, under the GI Bill, they are entitled to more education, provided by the government to its veterans. And they're more mature. The Army has trained them, given them each a mission, and then held them responsible for professional results. This responsibility develops maturity. Thus, both the education and experience of military service prepare them for better jobs when they leave the Army for civilian careers.

All of these benefits are pointed toward the first term volunteer. For those who choose to reenlist for the

volunteer Army, however, more opportunities for education, maturity, and service accrue.

We have, today, the finest noncommissioned officer leadership training we have ever had, with progressive career steps going from the recruit right on through our top command sergeant major. Our men and women enjoy the benefits of our new Noncommissioned Officer Education System, a system which offers to the

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How is the "New Army" working out?

inating such irritants as KP has made the Army soft. But the Army's mission is not to peel potatoes. Its mission is to fight. Peeling potatoes does not improve discipline or combat efficiency. So changes in some things held traditional in the past are in the wind. But if you look at them, you will see that each turns harder than ever on mission. We are not retreating from the Army's real business. The volunteer Army is ready to fight.

We do not have and we shall not have a permissive Army. We have and we shall have a disciplined Army, responsive to authority, and able to perform its mission in the service of the country. You expect it. The coun-

try deserves it. And I'm going to do my level best to see that it happens.

In brief, that's the program we have undertaken to attract young people, to encourage them to enter the Army. And once they're in, I know that many of them will choose to stay beyond their initial commitment, because they will see that the Army has a very fine career progression system.

I believe Americans will agree, then, that we have a package that is appealing to today's young people, appealing not only in terms of benefits, but in the opportunity for service to country. And the beauty of this is that it appeals to everyone in America. Service to country appeals equally to rich and poor, Northerner and Southerner, educated and uneducated. Pride in America and willingness to sacrifice for her is an ideal which knows no cultural or economic boundaries. In this fact lies the very strength of the nation. I count on this appeal to give us an Army which mirrors America. It's not going to be a mercenary Army, it's going to be an all-American Army.

THIS THEN is our plan. It is not only our plan for the future, it is also a description of today's Army. For practical purposes, the draft ended for us on December 29, 1972, when the last draftee entered the Army. (Although a few deferred draftees entered later.) So at the end of 1973 we had one year's experience in a volunteer environment, and I think it is appropriate that we review some of the results.

Because each month we openly discuss our goals and quotas, many have a distorted picture of our progress. They feel we are hopelessly short of recruiting goals, trying to make up the gap by lowering quality, and as a consequence, ending up with nothing worthwhile whatever. For the first 10 months we missed our goals and the nation knew it. But it is important to remember that our goals are akin to the salesman's goals—realistic, but difficult to meet. Even so, before our first year ended we started to realize them.

What are the facts? During our first year, we recruited into the volunteer Army some 163,800 young men and women. Further, over 43,000 men and women were reenlisted during this period. In fact, we met about 88 per cent of our recruiting objective in the 12 months after December 29, 1972, when we abandoned the draft. And those who have come into the



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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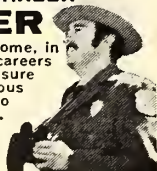
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Army are of high quality. We have had a higher percentage of high school graduates entering the Army since the draft ended—about 5 per cent higher—than we had in the six months before the end of the draft. As a result, we ended 1973 with an active Army of 786,877 and this is 99.6 per cent of our programmed strength. Total accessions, then, have barely fallen short of our goals, and we are still filled far above any level of concern, and quality is high. Further, last November we met our monthly goal for the first time, and repeated it in December.

And we have many other encouraging signs. Last year we decided to reactivate the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Washington, but the manpower was not at hand. So we told the commander, General Fulton, that if he wanted a division, to take his cadre, the Division colors, and go out and recruit a division. General Fulton and his recruiters did just that. They began a vigorous recruiting campaign and at the end of 1973 that Division stood at 100 per cent strength, essentially filled with enlisted volunteer soldiers. Now, this is a real success story, a living example which illustrates concretely that the volunteer Army program is not an impossible dream, but a workable idea, and it is typical of many other units with similar successes.

We do not minimize our recruiting problems. We spend our time and energy working on them. We are trying many new approaches to recruiting, which stress quality together with quantity—such as increasing the number of recruiters, expanding

our unit-of-choice and station-of-choice options, screening out poor soldiers in our reenlistments, administering new entrance tests, and even weeding out misfits in basic training. We have many places for women in our volunteer Army, and we are filling them. These efforts will continue.

Some also have expressed concern that the volunteer Army was doomed to failure because it would bring a decline in discipline. That has not been the case. If we compare discipline trends for 1972 with 1973, a period which includes both draft and volunteer Army experience, we find that rates for AWOL, desertion, crimes of violence, crimes against property, courts-martial, and separations under less than honorable conditions are down.

Virtually every major indicator of discipline except drug offenses has, in fact, remained positive or turned positive in the volunteer Army. Whatever factors contribute to this picture, it is clear that today's volunteer soldier is not causing an increase in disciplinary problems.

Many also had expected the volunteer Army to herald the demise of our National Guard and Army Reserve as viable outfits. No such demise is in sight, although we do face prob-

lems here. We have seen modest reductions in the strengths of both our Reserve Components from the December 1972 levels, a trend in fact dating from mid-1971. But current indications give us some encouragement that we may be able to restrain this decline. We have in the past several months, for example, been successful in recruiting trained, experienced, prior-service personnel into our Reserve Components to offset some of our shortfall. As you know, Reserve Component strength remains critically important, so we are very much concerned that it continue to receive close attention. Under the total force policy, any future emergency buildup will have to rely upon the National Guard and Reserve rather than a draft for initial and primary augmentation of our active forces. I expect the improving image of the volunteer Army to have the positive effect on the health of our Reserve Component recruitment that is needed.

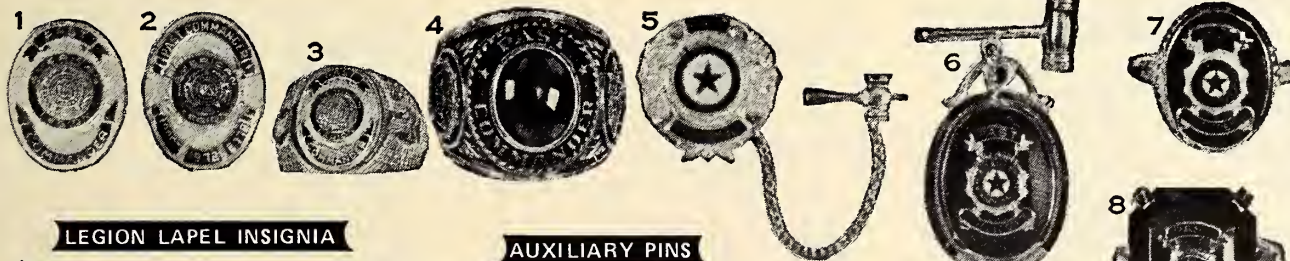
Finally, combat readiness, which is the heart of our business, has shown significant improvement.

When the draft ended, we had 13 divisions on the books, but only ten fully formed. Of the 13 divisions, only four met the Army's stringent readi-

ness standards and were considered ready for combat. By contrast, we now have all 13 divisions fully operational and nine ready for combat. Thus, our divisions today, judged by the stringent standards reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, much more nearly meet their goals in terms of authorized strength, personnel job qualification, unit training, equipment on hand, and equipment serviceability than they did at the end of the draft. Six months to a year from now, I believe our readiness posture will be even better.

THESE SIMPLE facts and figures point to one conclusion. The Army is better today than it was at the end of the draft. But the figures are not nearly so meaningful as the subjective feel of those in the Army. I certainly don't pretend to be an expert on this, but by last November I had visited all 13 of the Army's active divisions, as well as many other posts and stations. During every visit I talked with new soldiers, with senior noncommissioned officers, with junior officers, with senior officers and commanders. I can tell you that without any question, today's Army is a far better Army, far more prepared for combat than it was at the

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How is the "New Army" working out?

end of the draft. I can just feel it everywhere I go. It's in the air. Discipline is better, morale is better, training is better, and equipment is better.

And, what is more important, all of our vital trends, with the possible exception of drug abuse (and we are working hard and effectively on that one), are in the right direction today. Let me emphasize—your Army is good now, ready to fight, and getting better with the passage of time. I foresee no doom ahead. Six months from today we will be better, and after that, better still.

This picture that I give you of today's Army is enthusiastic and optimistic, and purposely so. I am

extremely proud of today's Army and what has been done to make it work in the volunteer atmosphere. But I recognize our challenges. Benjamin Franklin once said that, "the man who expects nothing . . . shall never be disappointed." I believe he would share my belief that men who do expect something worthwhile, and are willing to work hard for it, are apt to achieve it even if the task is difficult and unfamiliar.

We are daily working on new, innovative, and exciting ideas to insure that we get the right number of qualified men and women to man our Army. It will not be easy. It will perhaps be the toughest job that the

U.S. Army has ever been called upon to do, but I am certain that today's Army will be equal to the challenge.

WE IN the Army have always needed the active support of the American people. Today, we need it even more than ever before. Even our strongest critics have recognized that the one vital element necessary for the success of the volunteer Army lies beyond the Army itself. I'm talking about public support. We need your help as we plow new ground, as we steer an uncharted course to give the country the best Army it has ever had. Without your help, we cannot succeed; with it, we cannot fail. Together, we can meet the challenges and prove worthy of the nation's trust. **END**

The crazy patterns of Legion membership

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

with the California statistics. Our point is not to find fault but to find members.

The computer tells us a startling story. The other 45 states (both the good and bad achievers lumped together) and the eight non-state departments ended 1973 at the pace of a Legion with 3,115,131 members! This is a pace which the whole Legion exceeded only in 1946 and 1947. It is arrived at by the fact that if the five states in the Bigelow unit had achieved the 12.07% average of potential of the top 49 states, they would have had 418,347 more members. Admittedly it would have been chiefly up to California, which would have had to provide more than 48% of the gain (210,501).

These statistics could have been arrived at in other ways. Substitutes could have been found for any one of the five except California. That would require a block of more than five states. The Bigelow unit represents the fewest states which could bring us up to 3,115,131 by performing up to the 12.07% achievement level, without any change in the others.

Here is the simple arithmetic.

1973 NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP

2,696,784

BIGELOW INCREASE TO 12.07%

418,347

3,115,131

Now there were 25 other states that were shy of 12.07% achievement of potential in 1973. Many of them were quite close, but not all. Let's do to them what we did to the Bigelow group. As a group they hit 9.64% of potential, the range being from Alaska's 11.75% to Nevada's 4.50%. All 25 could not make much more

than half the difference that the five in the Bigelow group could make. Nevertheless . . .

Had they all hit 12.07%, these 25 states would have shown 240,905 more members than they did in 1973, and if the Bigelow group had done



"When are you putting me back on solids? This stuff is coming out of my ears."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

the same, national membership would have been 3,356,039—a figure that the Legion has never reached.

Of course, up to this point, I am like the wise guy with the pencil over his ear who comes bustling in like the big efficiency expert and tells everyone else how to do his job. It could be objected that averages are always made of the best and the worst and any sophomore could tell you that if you bring everyone who is below average up to average, you are going to raise the average.

However, I see no reason at all why any state Legion organization that tries to cannot ultimately bring its membership up to 12.07% of potential. Big states, little states, middle-sized states, eastern states, southern states, northern states and western states have all done it, as have rich states and poor states. Here is a random few of the 20 states that did better in 1973, some much better. West Virginia (13.01%), Vermont (25.8%), North Dakota, of course, (62.78%) and South Dakota (47.19%), Pennsylvania (17.86%), Montana (15.54%), Indiana (21.54%), Mississippi (13.13%), Louisiana (13.49%). I don't want to offend the rest, but I am only showing the variety of states and the list is long. And the following states, which exceed 12.07%, *grew again* in 1973: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Indiana, Wyoming, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and West Virginia.

But if every state can do the job (and I think that with an intelligent and willing effort they *can* do enough better than 12.07% to reach 4 million or more nationally) how can it be done?

IS IT the fault of the posts in the below-average achievers? While we can fault many a post for doing a poor membership job (and praise many another for doing a remarkable job) the computer tells us that the existing posts can hardly be expected to produce the kind of big, new Legion we need if we are to serve our veterans better.

Make no mistake. Every post had better grow all it can if we are going to protect our veterans the best we

can according to our pledge of "mutual helpfulness." But let us play the same game, and say that all the posts in the below-average states ought to go out and bring themselves up so that their average membership equals the national average.

There would be a gain, for the national average size of a post is 169 members, while the posts in the below-average states have an average size of 162 members. There are 7,891 posts in the below-average states. If on the average they each gain seven members they will reach the national average size of a post. The gain would be 55,237 members.

Here we begin to see something. The below-average states are 659,255 members below average, while their posts are only 55,237 below! What gives? The states are more than 600,000 below their own posts!

FOR SOME ten years, national headquarters membership specialists C. W. Geile and Lloyd Wignall have been insisting that if we are going to have the kind of Legion that can best represent veterans (a substantially bigger Legion), no one factor can produce it more surely than the formation of many more posts.

You can forget all about all other explanations of poor or strong membership (and there are many valid ones). The important factors, they have said, are the creation of more posts, especially in the weaker states, and the kind of leadership that will apply itself to creating more posts. The latter simply follows from the former, as it takes a willing effort above the post level to form more posts.

Well, is this true? It seems obvious offhand, once we have noticed that the weak states have no chance of coming up to the average of the states merely by whipping their existing posts to come up to the average size of posts nationally.

It is certainly true if we look at the extremes. North Dakota has taken the pains to form 42.77 posts for every 10,000 eligible veterans in the state. She leads in posts as she leads in achievement of potential. And the first four states in *achievement* fall in the same order in *furnishing posts* for their potentials.

California is in a class by herself in offering the fewest posts for her eligible veterans, with only 2.71 posts for every 10,000 eligibles, or more than 40 fewer than North Dakota. She is even well below Nevada, whom she squeaks out in achievement, for Nevada offers 5.07 posts per 10,000 eligibles.

If you list every single state in

order of achievement of potential, there is a close relationship between achievement of potential and the ratio of posts offered to the eligibles, but there is some jumping out of place.

If you smooth the states out in groups of ten in order of achievement, you get as perfect a correlation between number of posts and achievement of potential as any statistician could ask for. Look at the table:

| STATES IN ORDER OF | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACHIEVEMENT OF POTENTIAL | ACHIEVEMENT OF POTENTIAL | POSTS PER 10,000 ELIGIBLES |
| Top 10 states | 27.03% | 15.41 |
| Second 10 | 15.50% | 8.29 |
| Third 10 | 10.30% | 5.98 |
| Fourth 10 | 8.56% | 5.35 |
| Last 10 | 5.78% | 4.05 |

This is the only measurable factor which shows an absolutely consistent relationship between what a state Legion organization does (organizing ample posts) and its membership achievement. The more posts in relation to eligibles, the more members. The rule is so firm that individual variations from state to state become invisible when states are grouped by tens.

There are other growth factors that aren't measurable. The main

ones are (a) strong, local activity in positive Legion programs and (b) strong and able district organizations. In general, however, these go hand in hand with the creation of ample posts, when humming programs and strong districts are *state-wide*, instead of spotty and local. To be blunt, as a rule the livelier states form the most posts.

THE OVERWHELMING facts show that we cannot have a substantially bigger Legion without many more posts. We have noted that in spite of her weak position, Texas grew in 1973. This growth paralleled a conscious effort in Texas to replace some dying posts with brand new ones. She created only 12 new posts and her membership grew by 1.21%. Unfortunately, her net gain was wiped out nearly three times over by the continued losses in California, which has 1,374,000 more eligibles than Texas, but only 60 more posts. And Texas, though she's working at it, ranks 39th in providing posts.

All over the country, for many years, there has been a shift of the population out of the cities to new suburbs. The states with a plentiful supply of posts have followed this shift more or less. They created new

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The crazy patterns of Legion membership

posts in places where the people went.

But in many states, this did not happen consistently. The newly large communities are the most logical places to form new posts, although any area in any state that has a lot of veterans but few of them in the Legion should see more posts created.

California is hardly alone in failing to provide new posts as the population grew and shifted and old posts died. But again she is the worst example. There are many towns with thousands of veterans all over California with no Legion posts. There's no point in asking these veterans to join the Legion. There is nothing in their neighborhoods to join. And that's a pity. California has many excellent posts and could have many more by creating new ones. Some of the posts and county or district organizations in California are as good as any. They are simply too few.

North Dakota is not alone in providing ample posts for her eligibles, but in contrast to California she has established a post almost virtually wherever 15 or so veterans can be found to form one. She has some huge posts—those in Minot, Bismarck and Fargo are all well over 2,000. But she has put so many posts in every crossroads hamlet that the average size of a North Dakota post, in spite of her giants, is far below the national average of 169. It is 146.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, took a beating in that Wall Street Journal article a few years back. The reporter went into a dying old post in the center of Tulsa and reported mournfully that the Legion was dying in Tulsa. But Tulsa is ringed with suburban posts that he ignored. Oklahoma has done a good deal to create new posts to follow new population shifts. It takes effort on the district and state level to do it, since forming new posts is not the central responsibility of the existing posts. Oklahoma has 9.87 posts per 10,000 members, well above the national average. And though she was a loser in 1973, she ended up with 14.07% of potential, also well above the national average.

In many areas we have a long way to go to provide the posts we need. The existing California posts are close to the national average in size—about 167 members per post as an average. To enroll 12.07% of her eligibles she is short just about 1,200 posts of the same average size! No other state is so short, though many others are woefully underposted.

These facts are overwhelming, not only for California, but for the entire

Legion. There is only a handful of states that could not show significant growth if they were to apply more zeal to the formation of new posts. The national average is 6.6 posts per 10,000 eligibles, while we have seen that the top ten states average 15.4 and are rewarded by enrolling more than 27.03% of eligibles. A national Legion with 20% of eligibles would number 4,735,000. North Dakota—the national leader in forming posts—operates at the pace of a 15-million-member Legion.

Conclusion: It would take a long time and a lot of hard work (forming new posts isn't easy), but if we are as serious about representing the veteran as we are about comradeship, patriotism and pride in our service, the formation of new posts must be the prime target of every newly elected district and state officer. There are other roads to small growth, but none to large growth.

As for the 18,475 loss in 1973, it pales into insignificance compared to the real challenge facing this organization, which is to gain clout on behalf of veterans by giving hundreds of thousands of veterans more posts to join where they live.

The question before the house is: How serious are we about representing the veterans in strength? **END**

Readers who might wish a complete listing of the 50 states, showing the achievement of potential and posts per 10,000 eligibles, may get one by sending a stamped, addressed return envelope (no letter) to:

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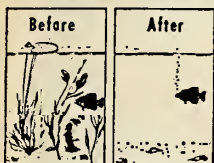
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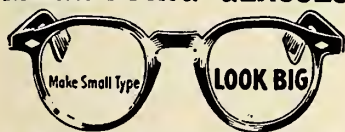
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PARTING SHOTS



"I don't mind buying pet food for him, Louise, but after dinner liqueur?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HIRE THE HANDICAPPED

In response to the "Hire The Handicapped" plea, my company hired a young Vietnam veteran who had lost his left arm. As his foreman I was totally sympathetic and eager to help this young man. My own experience after WW2 had taught me how hard it was to get a job, even when not disabled. I was determined he would make good.

I watched for opportunities to show this inexperienced but willing-to-learn worker how to do the job more efficiently by using only my right hand while he watched. One day, on a fairly complex task, I was continually frustrated in one-handed attempts. Involuntarily, my left hand would get into the act to save my defeated right hand. Time and again I tried, but always needed both hands. After patiently observing my failures for about an hour, the novice finally pleaded, "Sir, I'm awfully busy and way behind in my daily quota. Would you please learn how to do it one-handed on someone else's machine?"

JOSEPH R. AICHER

MEDICAL ADVICE

A recently married young doctor was confiding in an older medical associate about his bride's having become a nag.

"Get away from home more often," the older man advised, "even if you have to make house calls."

FRED MILLHAM

LOOKING AT THE BRIGHT SIDE

An old man lived in a house on the Washington-British Columbia line which had been his home for 50 years. Then a new survey showed that the house was actually in British Columbia, not in Washington as everyone had believed. "Well, that don't bother me none," the old fellow remarked. "I couldn't have stood another one of them Washington winters anyhow."

ROBERT RICH

THE WAY WE SPELL

Said Bonzo to the Tabby Cat
One evening after tea;
"The reason for the way we spell's
A mystery to me

Now if we breakfast sharp at eight
And I come down at nine,
Why is it that I am not leight
Since I am not on time?

If in the fields we raise the grain
That bakers may have dough
Why is it when we cut it down
We do not say we mough?"

"Perhaps" replied the cat, "because
T'would puzzle even Plato
To have to spell such words as these;
Poughteighthough and toughmeighthough".

DOROTHY HADAWAY

NIGHT GAME

Four bawls and Papa walks.

RUDY LANE

PAGING PONCE de LEON

When young I subscribed to the notion
That youth could be taken for granted,
But the years have tempered the outlook
That a faulty logic implanted.

The youth that I treated so lightly
Is the cause of a nightly conniption,
For now that I realize I want it
I find I can't renew my subscription.

IRV SILVERSTEIN

DAFFY DEFINITION

Sarcasm: Hot cross puns.

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR



"Oh, dear Lord, if you have ever had any experience in the area of filling out an income tax return, please hear my prayer and bring your help to bear on me this day. In thy name's sake. Amen."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

America's whiskey and how to enjoy it.



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Seagram's 7 Crown.
It's America's favorite.



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